

RECREATION

— February 1938 —

Use of Radio
in the
Recreation Program

The Amusement Industry

Kenosha's Cultural Center
By G. M. Phelan

Model Playgrounds for Cleveland
By Leyton E. Carter and Edward A. Levy

Citizen Leadership in Today's Leisure
By Glenn Frank, LL.D.

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RECREATION

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Getting the Spirit of Recreation into the Human Relations of Government

THE field of human relations is to a considerable degree an unexplored, unadventured, unconquered territory. The earth's *surface* has been fairly well covered. Human relations on this earth yet remain to be worked out.

What in government gives abundant life to man? What about business and industry and labor relations from the point of view of life values — current human satisfactions? What forms of service satisfy most — what activities, what recreations are essential to different types of individuals?

The task is not for those who seek to reduce everything to dry, dusty formulas. The task is rather warmly human to be lived out, worked out, in the spirit of recreation, of good clean fun.

Government, education, social work, health work, civic work exist for securing certain very definite and concrete results, but at the same time human relations and a certain spirit of living are established and developed that may be more important than the immediate results in controlling fire loss, preventing crime, reducing cancer, tuberculosis.

What builds the human spirit, what promotes the growth of man as man, not man primarily as a worker, as a storer up of goods, as a developer of the earth's surface, but man as liver, creator, artist, musician, comrade, neighbor, citizen?

The first question to ask about a government from the point of view of the recreation movement is not—merely—does it make the trains run on time, does it keep the streets clean, does it insist on good building? Rather this and much more,—what is the given government doing to the human spirit, is it helping men to grow, is it making men of parts, is it making mellow citizens who live richly?

Those who are interested in recreation, interested in the leisure time of citizens, interested in living itself—are vitally concerned in the spirit which the government and all community institutions are creating, what they are doing to the men, women, and children. Are men made richer personalities, more independent, original, creative, self-reliant, thoughtful? Or are the citizens becoming more dependent, submissive, more of one pattern with less individuality, less sparkle, with fewer points at which they have a lively interest?

The spirit of the playground, of the recreation center is something which should affect all of life. The recreation emphasis on creativeness, growth, humanness, personality, long time human satisfactions, happy human relations has a bearing on the form of government and the system of administration in all community institutions. The measure of democracy and consideration for human growth and the simple joys of life in all community institutions are important to the fundamental purpose the recreation leader serves.

HOWARD BRAUCHER.

February



Courtesy American Forests

Citizen Leadership in Today's Leisure Time

By GLENN FRANK, LL.D.

THE CHICAGO Recreation Commission is an organized assumption of local responsibility to plan and effect a program for the productive use of the leisure time of its citizens through the collaborated efforts of public and private agencies. First, the Chicago Recreation Commission admits and assumes local responsibility for a local problem. That is refreshing in view of the almost America-wide tendency to relinquish local responsibility and refer everything to the Federal Government. When the nation was passing through the valley of the shadow of economic death it was essential that the Federal Government supplement local action and appropriation. Emergency periods call for emergency policies. But it is never easy to confine emergency policy to emergency periods. An extensive intervention of the Federal Government into local situations when emergencies are on, however justified, may cut the nerve of local responsibility well over into a post-emergency period. In a time of stress when the Federal Government must operate rescue squads it is easy for cities to get the habit of becoming chronic mendicants, asking alms at the gates of government. It is easy for cities to lose the habit of assuming local responsibility for local problems and it is even possible that a state's racket can be substituted for state's rights. As a symbol of a wholesome tendency the bold attack of the Chicago Recreation Commission on the local problem is significant.

Second, the Chicago Recreation Commission frankly undertakes a path of social planning for Chicago. Now, social planning, in my judgment, is of crucial importance to the American future but again in my judgment social planning can hamstring instead of harness the creative forces of American life unless the planning is evolved on the ground where it is to be executed and unless it is in terms of units small enough to be really manageable. I am frankly skeptical of the more ambitious dreams for national planning, because I honestly believe that nobody knows enough to plan this entire country. The complexity of so great a nation is limitless and the capacity of its

On November 18, 1937, the Recreation Commission of Chicago held its third annual meeting attended by 1500 people. We are presenting extracts from an address given before the Conference by Dr. Glenn Frank.

leaders now, as in every generation, is limited. So unless I wholly misread the problem it is planning in the nation rather than planning of the nation that America so sorely needs. As an example of planning in the nation the Chicago Recreation Commission is significant.

Third, the Chicago Recreation Commission undertakes to correlate all the public and private agencies concerned with exercising the use of the leisure time of its citizens. Here again I think this Commission symbolizes something significant. There are two groups of extremists to which I hope the American people will never give loyalty. One group is against the government's doing anything very much beyond preserving order and collecting taxes, provided the taxes aren't too high. The other group is for the government's doing about everything there is to do. The first group are unconscious anarchists, although their conservative souls would shudder at the label. The other are unconscious fascists, although their liberal souls would rebel at being so named. The fact is that we need a properly balanced number of public and private agencies running neck and neck in a cooperative competition. It is desirable to have private agencies in the field of social service in a time like this when the world around there is a decisive shift in the balance between voluntary social action and imposed governmental action. I think the avowed purpose of the Chicago Recreation Commission to tackle this city's problem of leisure time through a correlation of public and private agencies is significant.

I want now with the utmost brevity to state what seem to me some of the more fundamental aspects of the problems of leisure which call this Commission into being. The first thing I want to say is that the ultimately right solution of the problem of leisure time use in American civilization and in our great cities is going to depend upon the success or failure we have in developing certain qualities of mind in the leadership of the community, state, and nation. I want to suggest that there are three qualities of mind that this nation-wide problem of leisure time use calls for.

Three Qualities of Mind Demanded

First, the right attack on this problem calls for a mind that can take long views, a mind that can think in terms of the next generation as well as in terms of the next election, a mind that considers the unborn part of its constituency even if the unborn has no vote. It is never easy to achieve that long view in America because we are essentially a nation of improvisers. We like to hatch policies on the spot. We tend to think under the spell of the immediate and to confine our thinking on fundamental issues to moments of campaign or crisis. When things are running smoothly we tend to take the easiest way, and the man among us who insists on talking about fundamental policy when social, political and economic thunderstorms are not in the sky, is likely to be set down as an impertinent and impractical meddler in other people's business. We play by ear in a great many fields beside music. This is why in so many fields of our national life the ground is cluttered with jerry-built policies thrown out of short range minds in the midst of time of stress. I set down first that an intelligent approach to the community-wide, state-wide, and nation-wide problem of the use of leisure in this generation calls for a mind that habitually takes a long view.

Second, this leisure time problem calls for minds realizing the complexity of this problem. Again it is very hard in America to get anybody to admit that any problem isn't terribly simple. We are essentially a patent medicine-minded people. We have a childlike faith that there must be a pink pill for pale agriculture or pale labor or pale business, and that if we could only find that one little precious pill, Utopia would be the next station stop. We are quite impatient with anyone who maintains that none of our public problems is really simple. This problem of leisure time calls for minds that know there are no pink pills that will effect a swift and sure cure for a complex difficulty. So this whole thing is doomed to sterility if the minds behind it oversimplify it. I shall try to indicate later what I mean by the complexity of this problem.

Third, I suggest that this problem calls for a mind that works for a cooperative leadership of the community, the state, and the nation, rather than the competing leaderships in the nation. We Americans tend to work too much on the "lone wolf" theory of leadership, with business leadership over in this corner, and labor in that corner

and agriculture in another. This problem calls for something beyond this medley of competing leaderships, because, after all, whatever happens in any one of these great functional fields of American life profoundly affects the whole social and cultural welfare of the American people, and until there is cooperation and coordination between these varied functional leaderships it is impossible to do more than talk about a really cultural attack upon the leisure time problem. Without getting into any lengthy discussion, let me say that for purposes of discussion we may say that three great leisure areas confront a commission such as this: leisure for the child, for youth, and for the mature.

Play for Children

I was reminded by Dr. Rumley of the formulation of a philosophy and statement of play that a very astute-minded student of the problem made some years ago. That statement was essentially this: that play is in reality the work of the child, that play does for the child now what the work of primitive man did for him, that almost every one of the games that boys especially play—running, leaping, jumping, throwing, clubbing—is more or less instinctive repetition in the play time of the modern children of the work activities of the adult primitive man. Out of the running, out of the leaping, out of the joining together, primitive man learned how to double the capacity, energy and ingenuity of the individual primitive man and thus obtain his food, protect himself from the menace of animals and evolve techniques of survival for himself. Over the generations, children of more modern days have instinctively reproduced in play that which primitive man did in the serious business of getting food and managing to survive.

Now if that interpretation of the historic evolution of more or less instinctive play be true, and I think it is, then the community that denies to the modern child adequate facilities for play is doing to modern children what would have been done to primitive man if his hands had been tied behind him and his feet manacled so that he could not run and leap and hurl rocks and gang together in a cooperative attempt to get food, to protect himself and thus to survive. That is in essence the problem of the leisure for children—so to organize a kind of play life for children that out of it the skills will be developed, the capacity for cooperation developed which will make them function more intelligently and more effectively as in-

dividuals and as members of social groups as they move on into maturity.

Leisure for Youth and Adults

I am going to say nothing about leisure for youth beyond the fact that with the tendency known as the prolongation of infancy, with the lengthening of the years allowed to education, with industry taking workers on a little later and dropping them considerably earlier, that the margin of time not devoted to active earning work is larger and larger as the years pass with modern American youth, and that presents a challenging problem to a great commission such as this.

The problem I am concerned to state is the third aspect of the leisure time use problem, leisure for the mature. I needn't say to this group that the idleness of a man who can't get a job isn't leisure. A great recreation commission must of course face that difficult problem of how best to pour some richness of meaning into those idle hours of men who, through no fault of theirs, are unable to do a man's work in the course of day. You know that problem. I merely say that the idleness of unemployment is not leisure and I am suggesting that this recreation commission, when it fully tackles the problem of the use of leisure time to the best advantage of the individual and

American civilization, must concern itself not only with doing the best it can for involuntary idleness and must not only simply stand still and say, "If and when the other forces of civilization shear out a little margin of leisure, then as a recreation commission we will do the best we can to plan an intelligent program for them." Beyond that a great recreation commission ought to be concerned with the question of how we are going to produce the amount of leisure and kind of leisure a really great and glowing civilization such as America is, should have, and it is on that question of organizing to produce leisure as well as organizing to serve leisure hours that I want to speak for a few minutes.

Leisure Defined

Leisure in this power age is that margin of time which men on a decent standard of living and with a decent sense of security have free for the pursuit of values that lie beyond economics. Now I give you my own judgment. I think that we of this generation and our children can achieve this sort of leisure in but one way, and that is by the full and unhampered utilization of our modern economics, of science, technology, and power production. We cannot achieve this productive sort of leisure by curbing these giant forces of social

Out of the play life of children skills are developed and the capacity for cooperation is fostered



Courtesy Childhood Education

modernism, and I take it to be essential to a really productive movement for the intelligent use of a nation's leisure time that the directing and guiding forces of such a movement shall have a clear conception of the instruments with which and through which alone as a people we can achieve this leisure for ourselves and our children in this power and machine age.

It is very easy for some Americans to assume that we are tied irrevocably to this machine age, that it is an absorbing sort of economy that is bound to suck all the juices of meaning out of men and therefore the best we can do is to say that we are tied to it and we are doomed as busy, non-cultural people. That, of course, no intelligent man will admit. I am convinced that our only hope of producing adequate leisure—leisure so coupled with adequate living standards and a sense of economic and social security—is by the full and unhampered use of this machine economy. Frankly, at the moment we are listening too much to councils of despair regarding these great hordes of social modernism to which I have referred. If you won't misunderstand it, frankly, I can't understand the inconsistency that we Americans sometimes display. We say, and I know we are sincere when we say it, that our whole purpose is to achieve the abundant life within the reach of the last living American. Then at the very first appearance of actual abundance we start to whimper and say unless we can devise ways and means of checking this large production we are ruined. We insist, and rightly, that perhaps a third of this great population is inadequately fed, clothed and housed. Then the minute we learn that we are likely to raise somewhere between sixteen and eighteen million bales of cotton this year with which we might do something about the ill-clad third, we begin to cry out for controls and subsidies.

I think if we are going to do anything about producing adequate leisure and turn it to sound cultural and spiritual advantage, that we are going to have to realize that the blunt truth is that except as emergency measures for meeting emergencies we haven't been intelligent enough to avoid, there can be neither rhyme nor reason in the fantastic notion that either in American industry or agriculture we can bring the abundant life, leisure and cultural opportunity to the American millions by putting our productive ca-

capacity in chains, by producing less and by charging more.

What do we mean when we Americans talk about the abundant life and productive leisure? I take it we mean a better fed, better clothed and better housed people, with bodies and minds and spirits so emancipated from unduly low living standards that they are free for the pursuit of these values that lie beyond economic values. If I am right in assuming that the leisure we want is not the mere idleness, but must be the free hours of men with decent living standards and economic and social security, then there is an economic base to that economic life, and we shall never have it by pursuing the will-of-the-wisp policy of fewer goods at higher prices. We shall some day have to become intelligent enough to realize that this problem of leisure, if it is to flower into a civilized culture for our people, must sink its roots in the elementary economic fact that the abundant life must proceed from a nation-wide policy of more goods at lower prices and not fewer goods at higher prices.

"We need to find a wider variety of forms of group and individual activity if we are to meet the requirements of any large proportion of the total population.

"We need to understand the place of leadership in adult activity and to discover ways for development and training of leadership.

"We need to interpret unit costs of recreational services.

"We need to study how the form of every activity offered may become an educational process in itself. This does not mean control or regimentation; it means the contagious exercise of skill, the helpful guidance and friendly service of competent leaders.

"Most cities need more community centers which will increase opportunities for study, discussion and participation in public affairs.

"Most cities need more lighted facilities for night activities such as tennis, softball, croquet and the like.

"Most cities need development of additional camping facilities for boys and girls from underprivileged areas.

"More cities need a city-wide recreation council or commission to study the needs and trends of recreation."—*G. W. Danielson*, Superintendent of Recreation, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

The Amusement Industry

ATTEMPTS have been made in various articles to provide approximate estimates of the total expenditures of the American people on recreation and amusement. An aggregate figure of some \$6,000,000,000 was presented as an annual average for the past several years, constituting almost 12 per cent of the national income for the year 1934, and current gains hold out the prospect that in the near future this total may well approach the \$10,000,000,000 annual total estimated by former President Hoover's Committee on Social Trends for the period 1928-30.

Recreational and vacation travel, dominated by pleasure uses of the automobile, account for by far the greater part of this immense sum, while large amounts are spent annually by the American people on sports, but a further classification of recreational expenditures is represented by such forms of commercial entertainment as motion pictures, the radio, and innumerable places of public amusement including billiard parlors, bowling alleys, horse and dog race tracks, sports and athletic fields, dance halls, the legitimate stage, amusement parks, bands and orchestras, museums, swimming pools and bathing beaches.

A recent survey of the Census of Business has placed the aggregate receipts, for 1935, of all places of commercial amusement, including motion picture theaters, at \$699,051,000, while, in this same year, retail sales of radios amounted to \$230,890,000. Grouping together these expenditures on commercial entertainment, a sum approximating \$1,000,000,000 is obtained, representing about 16 per cent of our total annual bill for recreation.

This sum, indeed, ranks high among those secondary expenditures whose progressive increase in recent years, as discussed in the May issue of *The Index*, provide such graphic proof of our re-



Vacation travel, the automobile, amusement parks, motion picture theaters, dance halls, billiard parlors and bowling alleys, sports and the radio contribute to the stupendous sum of approximately \$6,000,000,000 spent every year for recreation and amusement

surgent standard of living. While it does not amount to as much as our total expenditures on tobacco products, it far exceeded, in 1935, total value of manufacturers' sales of alcoholic beverages, was about four times the total value of confectionery manufacturers, almost nine times that of manufacturers of perfumes and cosmetics, and nearly twenty times that of toys, games and playground equipment.

Growth of Commercial Amusements

The American people have not always spent such a considerable part of their income on amusement or entertainment and it was not until the advent of the motion picture and the radio that the amusement industry as a whole played a rôle in our economic life analogous to that which it holds today through the total of its receipts and the employment it directly or indirectly provides. For while the motion pictures may be held responsible for the decline in importance of other forms of entertainment, notably the stock companies and vaudeville shows which formerly toured throughout the country, they never reached an audience, provided the employment, or obtained the revenue which motion pictures and the radio command today.

Amusement places are primarily a product of the increasing urbanization and industrialization of the country. A century ago they were few and far between. A struggling theater, largely con-

fined to a few large cities, appealed to a very limited audience; there were a few commercial museums of curiosities, and occasional traveling shows, equestrian circuses, and exhibitions of freaks and curiosities toured the country. There was nothing remotely comparable to the radio.

The amusement field was first exploited on any considerable scale in this country by P. T. Barnum. At a time when the theaters were largely empty he made his American Museum in New York a popular source of public entertainment, and touring the country with some of the special attractions he brought to this institution, he first made a real business of amusing the American people.

His lead gave a new impetus to the movement to provide the growing mass of urban dwellers with popular entertainment, and during the latter part of the nineteenth century the gradual development of the circus, of vaudeville shows, and of itinerant theatrical stock companies brought this phase of the amusement industry into being. Widespread as these sources of entertainment became, however, the advent of moving pictures foreshadowed development on a scale previously impossible.

These were first shown in vaudeville houses, but in 1905 the first motion picture theater was established, exhibiting "The Great Train Robbery" for five cents admission. Following the success of this experiment, "nickelodeons" multiplied rapidly—by 1907 there were some 5,000 of them and the moving picture public was increasing by leaps and bounds.

Feature pictures, the development of stars, more elaborate production and finally sound pictures served to extend the popularity of this new form of entertainment until it took rank among the country's leading industries. In 1931, invested capital was estimated at \$2,000,000,000, and throughout the country some 14,500 theaters with a total seating capacity of more than 12,000,000 were entertaining an estimated weekly audience of from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 persons, according to the Motion Picture Almanac.

The radio neither replaced nor supplemented a predecessor. The idea of bringing popular entertainment directly into the ordinary home in the form of dance music, concerts, story-telling, running accounts of sporting events, the spoken drama, and associating with it such informative or educational features as public speeches, news summaries and lectures, is something entirely new.

Just how new is easily forgotten in view of the universality of the radio today, but the first professional public broadcast was given as recently as 1920. The growth of the radio industry and parallel development of commercial broadcasting on a national scale have since then been phenomenal, bringing to the American people a readily available and comparatively inexpensive form of entertainment which has been of tremendous social significance.

The rapid expansion of radio resulted from tremendous popular enthusiasm as new sources of broadcast entertainment were developed and its value along informational and educational lines became more and more widely appreciated. At first, the services of artists, musicians and professional talent were obtained without charge, but as broadcasting developed, the expense involved and the need to pay entertainers led to the introduction of programs sponsored and paid for by advertisers who sought in the radio an effective means of building up public goodwill. The organization of national broadcasting services quickly followed, and radio, as we know it today, became an established feature of our national life.

Its rate of growth may, perhaps, be best illustrated by the expansion of radio sales. Within six years of the first professional broadcast, or by 1926, they had risen to 1,750,000 units with a retail value of \$200,000,000; three years later they had almost tripled to a total of 4,438,000 units valued at \$592,068,000. Radio had become one of the country's outstanding industries.

Commercial exploitation of sports has a longer history than the movies or radio, but is comparatively new in the scale known today. While the establishment of billiard parlors and bowling alleys followed a gradual course as the population of cities grew and horse races have always been a popular feature of this country's recreational life, other organized sports for which admissions are charged date from the latter half of the nineteenth century. Their development may be traced in the increasing popularity of professional baseball as a spectator sport, in the interest aroused in prize fighting as it was somewhat raised from the low standards which originally prevailed in the days of bare knuckle fighting, and, more recently, in the development of professional hockey, professional basketball, professional football, and many other sporting contests which are staged for the entertainment of the growing army of sports enthusiasts who may or may not play the games

themselves but are willing to pay for the privilege of watching them.

Expenditures on these spectator sports naturally enough do not reach totals comparable to the hundreds of millions the American people are currently expending on moving pictures and the radio, but their popularity is indicated in the gates for certain outstanding events. Over \$1,000,000 has been received in admissions for a baseball world series; in the pre-depression period of prize fight popularity, the gate at a world championship bout was more than \$2,500,000.

Other commercial amusements are the fairs, carnivals, amusement parks and popular entertainments which are held every summer throughout the country.

Motion Pictures and Radio

The final result of this gradual development of commercial entertainment, so greatly accelerated by the popularity of motion pictures and the radio, with their universal appeal and reasonable expense, has been the creation of what may be termed the modern amusement industry with total admission receipts and sales amounting, in 1935, as previously noted, to almost \$1,000,000,000. In all, some 37,677 places of commercial amusement were reported in the survey of the Census of Business covering the year 1935, providing employment for 31,215 active proprietors and an average of 157,789 employees, with an annual payroll of \$159,641,000. The radio and phonograph industry, numbering 195 establishments, provided work for an average of 44,792 wage earners receiving \$42,910,000.

Among the amusement places, motion picture theaters, including those also showing vaudeville, numbered 12,024, or about one-third the total, but they accounted for \$508,196,000, or approximately 70 per cent of the aggregate receipts. This compares with a total throughout the country of only 158 other theaters, including legitimate stage and opera, which took in \$19,630,000 in receipts, or less than 4 per cent of the total for the motion picture theaters.

Of the former establishments, some 26.8 per cent were located in cities of 100,000 and this group accounted for 55.6 per cent of the total receipts of all motion picture theaters. Moreover,

while 53 per cent of such theaters were in towns of less than 10,000, they reported only 19 per cent of total receipts. Smaller seating capacity as well as lower admissions accounts for this allotment of motion picture receipts, while in rural districts, the development of good roads and increasing use of the automobile have more and more caused the farm population to visit the nearest city for its entertainment.

On the production side, the moving picture industry has expanded, as the present number of motion picture theaters and their aggregate receipts would indicate, to a new high level of activity. The total cost of production, in 1935, was \$188,470,000. This constituted a rise of 58 per cent over comparable figures for 1933, and was slightly higher than the previous peak of \$184,102,000 in 1929.

Expenditures on radio entertainment, as estimated by the previously noted figure of \$230,890,000 for the retail sales in 1935, are approximately half the amount spent by the public on moving pictures even with due allowance for the costs of broadcasting as represented by the fees paid by advertisers. While this total was less than 40 per cent that recorded for 1929, a sizeable increase was shown in 1936 when retail sales of radios reached \$315,000,000.

Moreover, on a unit basis, a new record was established last year, sales totalling an approximate \$7,000,000 in comparison with \$4,438,000 in 1929. It is currently estimated that there are some 33,000,000 radios in the homes, cars and meeting places of the nation.

Reports of the radio industry, with which is allied the manufacture of phonographs, place the total value of production, in 1935, at \$200,973,000, a gain of approximately 68 per cent since 1933.

General Places of Amusement

Next in importance to the motion picture theaters in the groups of amusement places classified in the Census of Business, but with receipts far below those of either the motion picture or radio industry, are billiard and pool parlors, and bowling alleys. While they number, throughout the United States, 12,412, or slightly more than the total of motion picture theaters, average annual



receipts of only \$3,486 bring their 1935 aggregate income to only \$43,271,000.

An even greater proportion of these establishments are located in cities of more than 100,000 than in the case of motion picture theaters, nearly one-third of the total, accounting for 44 per cent of the receipts, being found in such communities, but at the same time, places with less than 10,000 inhabitants have billiard parlors and bowling alleys reporting 31 per cent of total receipts. On a geographical basis, they are widely scattered throughout the country, although there are more located in New York than in all New England, and also nearly as many as in the entire group of South Atlantic States.

As pointed out in the July, 1936, issue of *The Index*, estimates place the number of devotees of billiards and bowling at approximately 8,000,000 for each of these games, or more than those of any other organized form of sport. They are not only among the longest established sources of recreation in this country, both billiards and bowling being well known in Colonial days, but among the most popular.

Horse and dog race tracks follow billiard parlors and bowling alleys on the basis of income. While the Census of Business reports only 64 throughout the country, California and Florida leading with nine and eight respectively, average receipts per establishment of \$507,281, bring the annual total for the group up to \$32,466,000 or almost 5 per cent of the aggregate for all amusement places. Total purses and stakes on all American horse race tracks in this same year amounted to \$12,792,000, while it has been further estimated that close upon \$2,000,000,000 was wagered on the outcome of horse races.

A group of 426 baseball and football clubs, sports and athletic fields, and sports promoters are next in order, with total receipts aggregating \$25,273,000. Their average employment for the year was 5,410 and the annual payroll \$9,699,000. In this classification are included all professional and semi-professional athletic clubs, and in the case of baseball and football clubs, revenue from the sale of players' contracts is incorporated with general revenue.

The legitimate stage and opera, with receipts of \$19,630,000, follow these clubs, and are in turn succeeded by dance halls,

studios and academies, with receipts of \$14,831,000; amusement parks with receipts of \$8,982,000; bands and orchestras with receipts of \$4,611,000, and amusement devices—carousels, ferris wheels, games of chance usually associated with fairs, circuses or amusement parks—with receipts of \$4,360,000.

Among other establishments surveyed were bathing beaches, boat and canoe rental services, skating rinks, swimming pools, riding academies, tennis courts, carnivals, exhibits and expositions and rodeos. As stressed by the Census of Business report, no such survey can hope to be complete. Establishments proffering other services or goods in addition to amusements were excluded unless more than half their receipts came from paid admissions or fees, and in many instances no data could be obtained because of the seasonal character of the amusement. The aggregate receipts of these miscellaneous places of amusement, however, amounted, in 1935, to \$34,392,000.

The geographic distribution of receipts of all places of amusements further emphasizes the concentration in large cities. New York City alone accounts for \$109,458,000, or somewhat more than 15 per cent of the nation-wide total. This is almost twice the total for all New England States, or of that of the entire group of South Atlantic States; it is more than five times that of the mountain states. Chicago accounts for the next largest share of receipts, \$35,507,000; Philadelphia for \$16,739,000; Los Angeles for \$16,242,000, and Detroit for \$11,166,000. These five leading centers of amusement or entertainment thus account for \$189,112,000, or some 27 per cent of the national total.

Conclusions

These statistics represent at best an approximation of what is annually spent on commercial amusements in the United States and would unquestionably be greatly expanded if more complete data were obtainable, and admissions for amateur spectator sports, such as college football and other general entertainments were included in the aggregate total. While it does not appear that the total amusement bill is as high as it was in 1929, the increase noted in comparative statistics for 1933 and 1935

These facts, taken from an article appearing in the September issue of "The Index," testify to the enormous growth of the commercial recreation movement as well as to the remarkable development of certain forms of entertainment such as the radio and the motion picture. The facts and figures given present a challenge to the public recreation movement.

(Continued on page 676)

Model Playgrounds for Cleveland

By LEYTON E. CARTER and EDWARD A. LEVY

THE CLEVELAND Foundation, a community trust for charitable and educational purposes, has recently constructed for the city of Cleveland two model playgrounds. In so doing the Foundation has had in mind the stimulation of public interest and the demonstration of what model requirements involve for meeting community needs in an up-to-date fashion. It is believed that popular appreciation of what model standards involve can best be developed by concrete example. "Seeing is believing."

In the not distant past the city of Cleveland stood well down the list of cities in municipal provision of recreation facilities and recreation program. This was due to several causes which cannot be elaborated here: the lack of any well-considered, long range policy of providing physical facilities; ineffectual administration of existing facilities; stereotyped and inadequate program of activities; lack of leadership and an uninformed and indifferent public. Meanwhile the effects of the depression further impoverished this already undernourished function of government. As a result, during the period when wholesome, absorbing, and constructive recreational opportunities were most bitterly needed by the children and youth of the city, particularly by the less fortunate, public efforts were at a low ebb in quantity and quality.

The First Step—A Study

Late in 1935 the Foundation, through its director, Leyton E. Carter, assisted by Edward A. Levy of the Foundation staff, undertook a study of public recreation in Cleveland. This study was made public in the early summer of 1936. Previously, however, many of its findings were made available to the city's new administration under Mayor Harold H. Burton—an administration which had early given evidence of intelligent inter-

Mr. Carter is director of the Cleveland Foundation and chairman of the Mayor's Board on Playgrounds and Recreation. Mr. Levy is assistant at the Cleveland Foundation and secretary of the Mayor's Advisory Board on Playgrounds and Recreation. The story of careful planning they present, and the step by step procedure outlined will be helpful to all groups planning playground programs.

est in problems of recreation and of willingness to tackle constructively the problems which had accumulated in this field.

The study report revealed in a systematic way the striking deficiencies in facilities, program and personnel in almost every major phase of public recreation which the city faced. But more than this it sought

to make concrete and practical recommendations for bettering the situation. The whole situation was conditioned by acute financial problems which confronted the city, which did not preclude, however, resourceful and intelligent action upon the part of city officials.

An Advisory Board Appointed

An early step taken by the city administration was the appointment of a Mayor's Advisory Board on Playgrounds and Recreation made up of informed public citizens—social agency executives, school teachers, business and professional men, representatives of women's civic organizations and others. The services of the chairman and secretary of the Board were made available by the Foundation as well as a modest grant of money for incidental expenses.

During the first year of the administration this group applied itself diligently to the problems revealed by the Foundation's study and the general situation with which the city was confronted. Fortunately there was a "meeting of minds," and the best cooperation existed between the Board and the city administration as well as increasingly cordial relations with the City Council.

Only bare mention can be made here of the Board's activities. Major attention was given to (1) improvement of personnel through restoration of the merit system in the administrative service, (2) planning of programs of reconditioning of play areas and equipment chiefly through WPA and NYA assistance, (3) provision of "emer-

agency" playgrounds to be manned largely by NYA assistance, (4) building the case for more adequate appropriations for the recreation services and advocacy of such before council committees, and (5) securing some restoration of salary and wage rates for staff positions.

Largely as a result of distinct progress along all these lines the Foundation early in 1937 gave serious consideration to the provision for the city of one or more model playgrounds as demonstration projects. Despite the progress which the city administration had made in the whole recreation field, particularly through the persistent efforts of the director of parks, Hugo Varga, and J. Noble Richards, recreation commissioner, and their associates, little financial provision could be made for improved facilities of a model character.

Securing Sites for Playgrounds

Study was given to several possible sites and conditions of need. While it is true that city-owned playground sites total less than a score, few of which are of any considerable size, it was also true that the Foundation did not have large sums available for expenditure. At length a site of very modest size was selected, a small unused spot in the rear of a city bathhouse. This site is in the so-called "Tremont Area" within the most congested district of the city with a white population of mixed foreign extraction. It is in the lower, if not about the lowest, economic brackets and has a high ratio of child and youth population. Likewise, it is an area which in the past has shown, according to official records, a high index of crime and juvenile delinquency. All in all

it seemed a good place in which to start.

Upon selection of the site the Foundation invited W. C. Batchelor of Ohio State University to develop playground plans for the site. This was done in consultation with the city's park and recreation staff. In general Mr. Batchelor's recommendations were adhered to in construction. However, a more permanent job was done than had been contemplated in the original plan. Work was begun shortly before the first of June and completed approximately six weeks later. The work was done by a private contractor engaged by the Foundation and under supervision of the city's park department engineers.

Layout and Facilities

In planning and constructing the playground, known as Lincoln Bath Playground, three principles were borne in mind. First, all facilities should be of a permanent type of construction. Second, activities appropriate to the needs and wishes of the neighborhood should be provided. And third, facilities should be developed which

would insure maximum use of all parts of the playground and accommodate as large a number of people as possible at all times.

A noteworthy feature of the playground is the number of facilities which have been constructed of concrete. The major portion of the playground area is covered with a concrete slab 10,800 square feet in size. Upon it are provided two regulation basketball courts, with a volley ball court marked out inside each, two paddle tennis courts, two shuffleboard areas and two handball courts. The permanent equipment required for these ac-

A section of the handball court at the Lincoln Bath Playground, the face of which is a neighboring garage wall treated with gunnite



tivities, such as basketball backstops and net poles, is fitted into sleeves which are embedded in the concrete. This makes possible removal of all equipment readily, and, by fitting caps over the sleeves, enables use of the slab for dancing, skating, drama and other activities.

Because of the sandy nature of the soil it was not found necessary to lay a foundation of cinders under the concrete surface. The slab itself is four inches thick around the edges and at the expansion joints. Here curbing fifteen inches wide and flush with the surface extends into the ground one and one-half feet. Temperature mesh is provided throughout and steel reinforcing bars are extended from the curbing into the slab itself at intervals of ten inches. These bars are approximately a yard in length. Three expansion joints are provided, one running the length of the slab and the other two the width. Boundary lines for the various activities are painted on the playing surface with cement paint. It was found that with two coats of this paint the lines remain visible, despite intensive use of the facilities, for approximately six months. It is recognized that the most effective method of laying out the playing courts is the process whereby strips of concrete—colored with a pigment—are embedded in the playing surface. The cost of this type of construction over the large area proved prohibitive.

Five concrete ping pong tables were provided. Each table, including the five legs and playing surface, was constructed in one piece. Permanency in construction is believed assured through liberal use of temperature mesh and steel reinforcing



Permanent equipment, such as basketball backstops and net poles, is fitted into sleeves which are embedded in concrete

bars. In addition, the table legs were extended approximately two feet below the ground level. A red pigment was added to the cement used in construction of these tables to reduce the glare of the sun upon the surface. Permanent boundary markings were obtained by inserting strips of dark colored concrete into the playing surface.

Three horseshoe courts have also been provided. The sides of the boxes and the back are built of concrete. A railroad tie has been placed at the front. These boxes were made permanent by extending them approximately twenty inches below the surface of the ground and by the use of steel reinforcing bars.

A unique feature of the playground, it is believed, is the handball court. Fortunately there is located directly adjacent to the playground and within six inches of the property line the back wall of a garage. Permission was obtained to use this garage wall as the face of the handball court. A substance known as gunnite—a thin grout cement—was employed in the surfacing of this wall.

The preparation was applied by a pressure gun to a thickness of approximately three inches. Angle irons were riveted to the wall and wire netting stretched across the top and down the sides to catch stray balls. The gunnite composition was used first because it rarely develops cracks and second because it clings to the wall. Playing lines were painted into the gunnite surface with cement paint.

A drinking fountain built entirely of concrete and several benches constructed of wood and concrete were donated to the Lincoln development by the National Youth Administration. Both the fountain and the benches were manufactured through an NYA project conducted in cooperation with the Municipal Division of Recreation.

The portion of the playground not covered by the concrete playing surface is surfaced with a preparation known as granulated popcorn slag. This slag composition was used principally because it packs down readily and, after being trod upon and frequently watered for a few weeks, becomes solid under foot. After a short time little care need be exercised in the maintaining of this surface. It is relatively dustless and needs only to be wetted down occasionally and raked over now and then.

One of the notable features of the playground is its availability for night use. The entire playground is flood lighted according to specifications furnished by a leading electrical equipment manufacturer. The lighting layout consists of six thirty-five foot poles and fourteen reflectors each housing a 1500 watt bulb. The lighting is so adequate and so evenly distributed over the area that it is possible to read a newspaper without difficulty at any point on the playground.

The playground is surrounded with ten foot fencing. No gates are provided but an opening is situated at one corner of the playground area. It is believed advisable to permit access to the grounds at all times rather than to lock it up and run the risk of having the fence cut away or torn down.

Credit is due officials of the city of Cleveland for the fine cooperation which they gave to the undertaking at all times. In addition, the Division of Recreation donated several items of equipment and permitted its crew of maintenance and repair men to help out on various details. The municipal light plant was responsible for erecting the lighting equipment.

The Playground in Action

Activities at the playground are conducted by the city's Division of Recreation. The normal playground staff is composed of a director and three assistants, each working approximately seven hours a day, five days a week. When the attendance shrank considerably during cold weather the staff was reduced accordingly. It is expected that the number of participants will increase with the coming of spring and that consequently the present staff will be augmented. It was found that the largest crowds attend in the evenings and therefore more staff assistance was made available after 6 P. M. Selection of playground personnel at Lincoln was based upon several factors—experience in directing playground activities, knowledge of the psychology of working with neighborhood groups, and ability to interest children in the playground and maintain community interest.

During the summer months activities at the playground were conducted from ten in the morning to ten at night. After school opened in the fall the schedule provided supervision from 3 P. M. until 10 P. M. It is expected that the seven hour schedule will be adhered to as weather permits until the close of school in June.

Attendance at the playground has exceeded all expectations. In the twenty-one weeks' period from July 9th to December 3rd a total attendance of approximately 25,000 has been recorded, or a weekly average of 1,175. The bulk of the attendance is made up of boys and young men. Evening attendance has been particularly striking. Often on a warm night as many as 400 have crowded into the area to participate as their turn came in the various activities. Needless to say, every facility is taxed to the limit under such circumstances. Any doubts as to the popularity of the facilities and program conducted are dispelled once one has observed such community use of the playground.

In the development of the playground, known as the Lincoln Bath Playground, the Foundation expended approximately \$3,700—not a large sum, it would seem, for the facilities provided and the results being obtained.

A Second Playground Undertaken

Shortly after the first of August the Foundation Committee appropriated funds for the development of another model playground. This sec-

ond demonstration undertaking was decided upon partly as a result of the immediately successful reception met with at Lincoln Bath Playground and partially because of the distinct need for more adequate playground facilities among the districts populated by the colored people.

Careful study was made of the available sites in the districts of the city inhabited by colored people. Since the Foundation was not in a position to donate lands for recreational purposes, it was necessary to select a site already owned by the city. The Portland-Outhwaite location at East 46th Street and Outhwaite Avenue was finally selected because of its adequate size, the adjoining municipal recreation center and outdoor swimming pool, the congested population particularly of children and youth, and the great need for modern playground facilities in the neighborhood. A new government housing project surrounds the playground and three public schools are near by. Construction work began September first and the city formally dedicated the playground October 29th.

The area developed is approximately an acre in size. Mr. W. C. Batchelor prepared plans in co-operation with city officials for the development of the site as in the case of the earlier undertaking. Guiding principles in the building of Portland-Outhwaite were permanency of improvements undertaken, popularity of facilities provided, and maximum use of the area developed. Consequently, facilities provided at this playground area are, to a considerable extent, identical to those at Lincoln Bath Playground.

Instead of one large slab marked out for a number of activities, two smaller ones were constructed at Portland-Outhwaite. One concrete area of 6200 square feet is devoted to basketball, one court being marked out for girls' rules and the other for boys. The smaller slab is lined for two paddle tennis courts. The basketball courts may be used alternatively for volley ball. Other facilities include four ping pong tables and a like number of horseshoe courts. (These were constructed upon the same specifications used at Lincoln Bath Playground.) Two combination badminton and deck tennis courts have been provided. The development also includes two regulation clay tennis courts which are being utilized during the winter season for ice skating. These courts were previously there.

Granulated popcorn slag has been used for the surfacing of the playground outside the concrete areas. A three inch application of this prepara-

tion seems to be adequate. The entire playground area is enclosed with a six foot Cyclone fence except for four foot high fencing upon an inner boundary. Two openings, but no gates, are provided. It did not appear wise to try to keep the grounds locked when not in use.

Adequate landscaping and planting were provided with the aid of the city and a WPA project. A planting bed of five feet was extended along the inside of the fence on all four sides of the playground area. California maples, Rose of Sharon and privet hedges were included in the program. This will greatly enhance the appearance of the area and provide shade as time goes on.

An outstanding feature of the Portland-Outhwaite development is the flood lighting equipment. As in the case of Lincoln Playground, the entire playground area is equipped with flood lights according to model specifications set up by a leading electrical equipment manufacturer. The lighting equipment includes eleven 45 foot poles and twenty-five reflectors each housing a 1500 watt bulb. Better than twelve foot candles of light are produced over the entire area. Two independent circuits are provided, a separate wiring arrangement for the tennis courts and another for the remainder of the playground. The city light plant installed the lighting equipment.

The program of Portland-Outhwaite Playground is directed by the Municipal Division of Recreation. Hours of supervised activity, qualifications of the playground personnel, and activity schedules at Portland-Outhwaite are patterned closely after present operating arrangements at Lincoln Bath Playground.

Resulting Values

The Portland-Outhwaite Playground has not been in operation long enough to determine the extent of its usefulness and community participation. The immediate acceptance has not been so great as in the case of the other development, but organized activities were not gotten underway until early winter. There is no reason to doubt, however, that under good management it will develop into a splendid neighborhood asset. The Foundation expended approximately \$4,000 upon this project. To this the city added the shrubbery, considerable equipment and materials as well as supervisory services during construction. Except for erection of the lighting equipment the work

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Fair Play, in Football and So On

By JOHN PALMER GAVIT

ABOUT THIS TIME, two or three colleges in which for one reason or another I have special personal interest are going up against one another, and as well against other institutions of the so-called "higher" education, in respect of that quasi-gladiatorial conflict of brawn and sinew, tonnage, brains and coordination, known as football. Naturally in such matters one has bias of interest and hope *alias* expectation that the "home team" will acquit itself gloriously, even if, despite its damndest and the will-to-believe persisting till the last whistle blows, it cannot win. A year or two ago, in a spirit of home-team fervor, I expressed to one of the leading football enthusiasts of one of "my" colleges whose eleven thus far that fall had sustained an unbroken record of victories my wishful confidence in its crowning that record fitly in the forthcoming final game of the season.

"Alas, I fear not," he replied, "though I should not admit it publicly."

"But why the sudden pessimism? We have licked everybody thus far hands down. It's only another game."

"Not so this time. We shall be, as usual at that college, too heavily outnumbered."

"What do you mean—outnumbered? Eleven on a side . . ."

"Yes, eleven at a time; but they'll drown us under their reinforcements—substitutions, you know." And he continued:

"It is almost an axiom in football that with anything like equality in the physical and mental qualifications of two teams, the advantage lies heavily with that group in which seniors predominate most largely. In a game so intricate and complex as football has come to be, in which the time for development is comparatively so limited, every additional week of practice gives added assurance of victory. I should expect our first team to be nearly if not quite the equal of this final competitor's first team; but that game is going to be fought out on the basis of *resources of fresh substitutes*, and here that other

"In the last analysis, fair play is the identifying characteristic of civilization."

college can throw in a *whole second team* practically all of whom will have had three years of coaching under the same system; while we, when we begin to substitute, will have to rely upon sophomores."

"But I thought this was supposed to be a sport," I protested. "As you describe it, it sounds like war. And you take it so calmly—as if Haile Selassie were complacently justifying one of Mussolini's 'glorious victories' over the virtually unarmed Ethiopians. Without batting an eyelash you tell me that you expect defeat, not because your competitor has better players, or stouter fellers; but forsooth because he has *more* of 'em—fresh and experienced troops in reserve, to be thrown in after your slender first line has licked his, is tired out, and you have only a few relatively raw recruits to substitute. What startles me is not your lugubrious recital of this lamentable inequality but that you seem to see nothing out of the way about it—only wishing that the discrepancy were the other way about; that you had unlimited resources to use, without shame."

So he preached me an eloquent sermon, both eloquent and convincing, upon the splendid effects of college football training upon character. "It is," said he, "about the only place left in the American college where there is any practical training to make a man willingly subordinate his own individual self to the welfare and purposes of the group; to make him willing to spend all he has in the way of physical, mental and moral strength for the consummation of a common end, in which any personal glory for himself is improbable." He went on to argue that any college did well to train the largest possible number of its students in this discipline; specifically that Harvard, Princeton and Dartmouth, for examples, were "doing a better job for their men in developing the maximum number to major consequence than Yale, which presumably in order to get the greatest possible precision and accuracy of play has confined

In the November issue of the "Survey Graphic" there appeared an article by Mr. Gavit in which he discussed fair play in international affairs, using football as a point of departure. Through the courtesy of the magazine and of Mr. Gavit, we are reprinting a part of the article.

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Kenosha's Cultural Center



By G. M. PHELAN

Director

Department of Public Recreation

Kenosha, Wisconsin

MOST COMMUNITIES during the past few years have had their own little "white elephants" in the form of public buildings rendered obsolete or unsafe through long use, and replaced with modern projects by grace of federal work relief appropriations. Many have permitted these forlorn relics of a greater glory in a bygone age to continue on their way to ruin. Some have been razed, others sold and removed for other purposes.

The city of Kenosha found itself with such a problem. The federal government was building a new post office on the site of the old—a building whose value as a post office was depleted because of inadequate size. The government needed land on which to build its new post office building, and the city needed some of the land on which the old building stood for street-widening projects.

The city was completing a civic center, with a \$1,500,000 High School building on the south side of a plaza of one city block. On the north was a \$1,250,000 Court House; the new post office was to be erected on the east. The city purchased the remaining side to complete the center, and an exchange of footage was arranged, the city of Kenosha securing the old post office building in the transaction for one dollar. There was no doubt but this was a real "buy," and the citizens applauded the city administration.

Then the city got to work. It secured a CWA project for moving the building to the open end of the civic center. The land for the new location had been purchased for \$27,000 on land contracts. Public-spirited citizens bought \$13,000 of improvement bonds owned by the city. This provided the necessary ready cash to start the project.

It cost about \$15,000 to move the building nearly three blocks and another \$8,000 to repair it and remodel it for a museum, public meeting place and cultural activity center for the city. In two years the job was done. Federal aid had provided more than seventy per cent of the costs of the entire project, and today Kenosha has a building appraised conservatively at \$150,000. With the 1938 tax collections, the entire project will have been paid for.

With such a structure available, it was important that the citizens of Kenosha take advantage of its opportunities.

The museum was placed under the direction of the Public Library Board. An historical section was created, and today the halls of the museum and the exhibit room tell the history of Kenosha and Wisconsin, as well as the story of its manufacturing enterprises. An auditorium with a seating capacity of 250 is used practically every day and night. The art room presents traveling exhibits in addition to the work of local artists, who are given considerable encouragement through this showing.

As a cultural and educational center the museum building has won wide acclaim. Ranking in importance with the proud boast of the city that it has one acre of public park for every 114 citizens, is its pride in its historical and art museum.

Is the building appreciated by the citizens? Here are some facts which answer this question:

In the first full year, since it was opened late in 1936, the building recorded an attendance of 61,501 men, women and children. The population of this community is 50,000.

Here is a typical week:

Monday afternoon—League of Women Voters meet in the auditorium.

Monday night—Practice sessions are held for the Kenosha Symphony Orchestra, a volunteer group of fifty musicians meeting weekly.

Tuesday afternoon—Several women's organizations alternate for meetings.

Tuesday night—Kenosha Civic Chorus of seventy-five voices rehearses.

Wednesday—A special art exhibition by students of Kemper Hall, girls' school, is opened.

Wednesday night—Kenosha Art Club meets.

Thursday afternoon—Open to various organizations for meetings.

Thursday night—Kenosha Camera Club presents an exhibit of competitive photos and illustrated lectures.

Friday night—Lectures on educational topics are sponsored by the Museum in its auditorium. The building equipment includes complete projection booth wired for sound.

Saturday—Children's illustrated lectures on topical history and educational projects are given, with performances repeated four times during the day for Kenosha's eleven thousand school children.

Sunday afternoon—Children's lectures are repeated for overflow crowds and for adults.

Plans are being made to have the building used for other cultural activities and musical units such as bands, and for dramatic groups. It will be the rehearsal area for the Little Theater movement.

The curator of the museum is W. E. Dickinson, for thirteen years assistant curator of the Milwaukee Public Museum.

"Our nation, struggling through economic disaster, harassed by floods and torn by conflicting political opinions, has held to the American dream of making the best of life available to all. On this foundation the public recreation movement is being built in the interest of all who would find the fullness of life in music, drama, arts and crafts, sports, contact with nature, and other activities that make up the play and recreation program."—*A. W. Castle* in *Public Education Bulletin*, Department of Public Instruction, Pennsylvania.

A typical children's audience at the museum



A Progressive Game Kit

By FRED A. COMBS

Decatur, Illinois

THE DECATUR Playground and Recreation Board has found it very helpful to have kits in

which to carry equipment for progressive game parties. The Board has ten such kits, each of which provides material for from twenty to a hundred players, and they are in constant use. A charge of fifty cents is made to cover the cost of new score cards, scrap paper, pencils and any supplies which must be replaced for each party.

Construction of the Kit

The kit, which is about 28" square and 12" deep, is made of three-ply wood with reinforced edges. It is an excellent idea to use a metal band around the top of the kit. The bottom of the kit is made of one inch material. When finished it resembles a chest, having a hinged top, lock, and a leather handle for carrying.

The size of the kit depends upon the games to be used. It is therefore advisable for any group planning a kit first to make a list of the games desired and to assemble the equipment. After this has been done a box may be made to fit the equipment selected. The kit used in Decatur can be conveniently carried in a car and is not too clumsy to be taken up and downstairs. The exterior of the box has been painted brown with tan stippling. "Community Recreation Association" is stenciled on the box in white.

Equipment

The following equipment is packed into the kits used in Decatur:

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|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 dart board | 1 ring toss board |
| 1 checker flipping board | |
| 1 muffin pan | |
| 6 fruit jar rubbers | |
| 6 weasels (cork tied on a string) | |
| 3 dice | |
| 1 set of pick-up sticks (home-made) | |
| 1 box anagrams | |
| 1 marble game | |
| 1 tiddly-winks game | |
| 2 penny match box covers | |
| 1 milk bottle | |
| 8 clothespins | |
| 4 wooden or cardboard dices | |
| 1 egg container (one dozen size) | |
| 1 ping pong ball | |
| 1 bean bag board | |
| 6 bean bags | |

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 box of soda straws | |
| 1 box of penny matches | |
| 1 coffee can lid | |
| 1 set of indoor horseshoes | |
| 10 golf tees | 20 six-inch cardboard number cards |
| 1 medium size button | 18 game descriptions |
| 20 pencils | |

This equipment is sufficient for 18 games and will take care of 72 people if four people play each game. If five people play, it will take care of 90 people. More games may be added if a larger group uses the kit. The equipment mentioned will provide a full evening's entertainment and will last for three hours if all the games are played.

The Procedure

The games are set up on tables, marked off on the floor or hung on the wall as the nature of the game dictates. Beside each is posted prominently the number of the game. Very simple score cards may be made as follows. Number the games to be played in order in two columns, on small, fairly stiff cards. (Filing cards are excellent.) There should be a card for every player. If four people are to play together, draw a circle around Number 1 on each of four cards, a circle around Number 2 on each of four cards, and so on through all the cards. When the score cards are given out each player starts with the game indicated by the encircled number on his card.

Players are given a brief period to learn how to play the game and a whistle is blown as a starting signal. All the players play for five minutes, when time is called by the whistle. The players at each game add up their scores and instead of putting down the actual score which they made, the one

who scored highest receives 100 points, the next highest 75, the next 50 points, and the lowest 25 points. This method of scoring is used when four people play each game. If more play together, another method of scoring may be used. The total scores made may be recorded. As soon as the scores are tallied all move to the next game; i.e.,

The recreation departments of a number of cities are now providing game kits and the plan is being found exceedingly helpful. In many cities recreation departments are loaning equipment to community groups without having formal kits. The Oakland, California, Recreation Department, for example, fills many requests for athletic equipment. In addition, bean bags, puzzles, board and table games and a limited amount of progressive game equipment are kept on hand. There are no set kits as such, but after consulting with the borrowers on the nature of the activity, every effort is made to provide the equipment or suggestions for making it.

players at Game 1 move to Game 2, Number 2 moves to Number 3, etc. Players at Number 18 move to Game 1.

Each game should have typed instructions so that contestants may learn the rules of the game, thus making it unnecessary for the leader to explain each one.

The Games

Clothespin Drop. Place a quart milk bottle behind a straight-backed chair. The players stand in front of the chair, reach over and attempt to drop clothespins into the bottle. Each pin dropped in counts one point.

Disk Quoits. Draw three concentric circles on the floor, six, twelve and eighteen inches in diameter. From a line twelve to fifteen feet distant slide table coasters in an effort to cause them to rest in the circles. The inner circle scores three, the next two and the outer circle one. A pad scores in the circle in which most of it rests.

Ping Pong Bounce Ball. Place an egg carton with twelve compartments on the floor. From a line six to eight feet distant bounce a ping pong ball on the floor, attempting to bounce it into the carton. To score, the ball must remain in one of the compartments. Each contestant has three attempts each turn, and each time the ball remains in the carton one point is scored.

Jar Ring Toss. A board may be hung against the wall or set on a table. Its center should be about shoulder high. The players stand ten feet from the board. Each player is given six jar rings which he tries to toss so that they will hang on the numbered nails or hooks driven or screwed into the board. Players serve according to the totals of their "ringers."

Muffin Pan Penny Toss. Set a book on end against the wall and lean the pan against it with the top edge of the pan resting on the top of the book. The pan thus rests at an angle. Draw a throwing line nine feet away from the pan. Give each player three pennies, or better still, washers the size of pennies. The players throw in turn, tossing three pennies each turn. The thrower places his knee on the throwing line and may lean as far over the line as he chooses. He scores the number of points designated by the compartments of the pan in which the pennies rest.

Checker Snapping. On a cardboard twelve by twenty-four inches in size draw three concentric circles near one end. These circles are three, six

and nine inches in diameter. Number the circles 3, 2 and 1. The snapping line is eight inches from the outer circle. Place the cardboard on a table and place a book against the bull's-eye end of the cardboard and one against either side of the card, also at the bull's-eye end, to stop the checkers.

A checker is placed at the snapping line, held on the side with the index finger of the left hand and snapped with one finger on the right hand. It scores in the circle in which the greater part of it rests. The players take turns in shooting, taking three snaps at each turn. When not used in the progressive party plan, the player wins who reaches twenty-one first or goes farthest beyond it when all have equal number of snaps.

Golf Tee Tenpins. An excellent progressive party of tenpins may be played with golf tees. Arrange the ten tees on a table in the triangular form used in bowling. On a line about eight inches distant place a button and snap it with the finger, endeavoring to knock down the tees. Each snaps two buttons in turn. Knocking all the tees down with one button scores twenty; all knocked down with two buttons scores ten, and single pins, when all are not knocked down in two tries, count one.

Tiddly-Wink Snap. Draw a one foot circle on a table and place a tumbler in its center. Mark four points on the table one inch outside the circle in four different directions. The players take turns in attempting to snap tiddly-winks into the tumbler, snapping four each turn, one from each of the four points outside the circle. Each successful snap scores one point.

Penny Roll. Place a safety match box cover on its side on a table with its end against a book. From a line two feet away the players attempt to roll pennies into the cover. Each penny entering the cover scores one point.

Bean Shooter Contest. Place a pan or kettle on the floor. Provide a box of soda straws and a box of large matches. Each player takes turns shooting matches into the pan with a soda straw as a bean shooter. Each takes five shots a turn. The matches must remain in the pan to score. Each match so remaining scores a point.

Fruit Jar Ring Quoits. A board six inches square and one inch thick is needed. In the center drive a large nail. Place the board on the table. Jar rubbers such as are used on fruit jars are used as quoits. The throwing line is nine to ten feet.

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Recreational Training

for

Catholic Institutions

"Heel and toe and one, two, three;
Heel and toe and away we go."

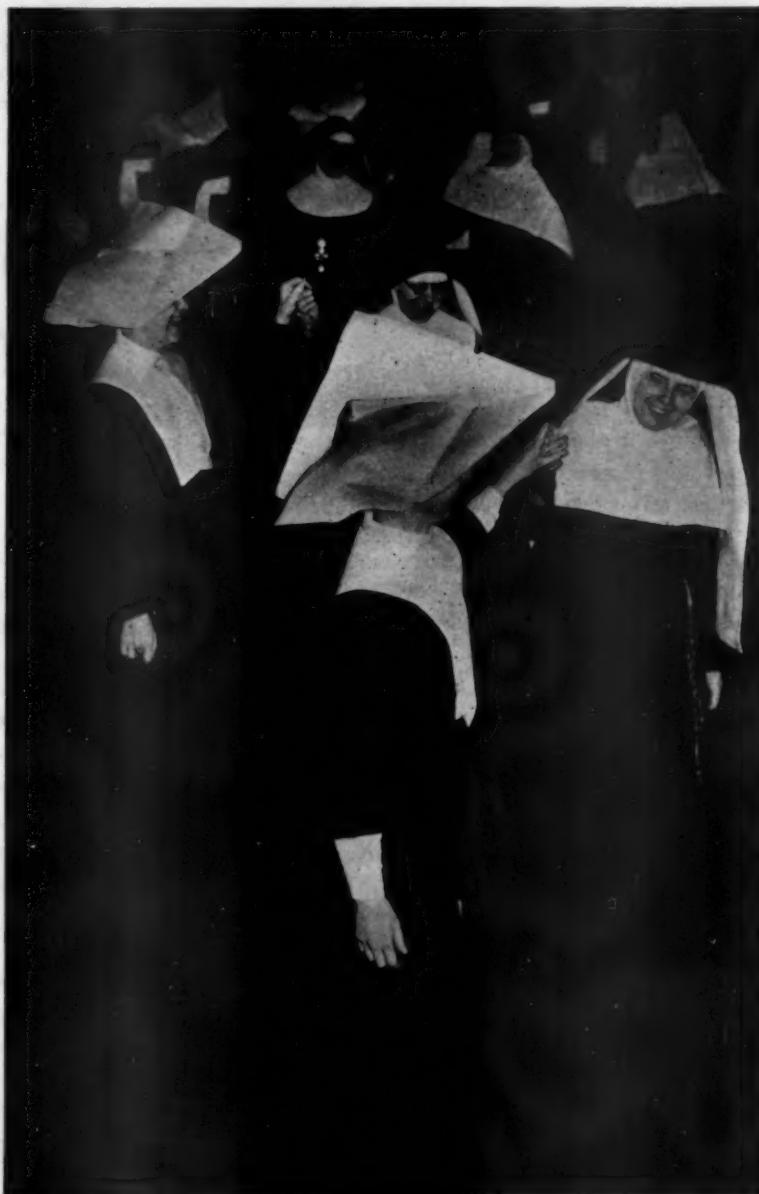
THE CIRCLE of nuns was moving, tripping rhythmically the old-fashioned measure, laughing and singing as they went.

"Blue-robed Sisters of Charity, the Carmelites and Felicians in different shades of brown, the Holy Ghost Sisters in navy, and the black habited Dominicans, Franciscans, Misericordia order and the School Sisters of Notre Dame."

So ran the account of the reporter in the *Milwaukee Journal* describing a session of a three day recreation institute conducted by Jeanne Barnes, Field Secretary, Play in Institutions, of the National Recreation Association, for nuns in charge of Milwaukee institutions for children and young people. The Catholic Bureau of Social Welfare sponsored the course in cooperation with the Milwaukee Municipal Recreation Department and the National Recreation Association. By actually playing and practicing the leading of games and folk dances the nuns were learning to teach recreational activities to the young people in their charge.

This institute was not only the first of its kind to be held among religious orders in Milwaukee, but it was significant in other respects. It marked the alertness of Catholic authorities in making available training of a practical sort to workers in their institutions. With respect to approach, it revealed the wisdom of having classes that were homogeneous. While mixed institutes where students are strange to

one another have certain values, it is in the classes conducted for those who are closely associated and have common bonds that informal efforts are most



Courtesy Milwaukee Journal

successful. In them people more freely let themselves go. Beyond that the institute marked another milestone in the steady march of planned recreation into institutional life in the United States.

Based on a Survey

The ground work for the Milwaukee course was laid by the National Recreation Association in a survey of Milwaukee institutions some six months before. In this brief study, indoor and outdoor recreation facilities were checked, the details of programs were considered and suggestions were made on ways of enriching the recreational activities. These suggestions were repeated and other comments added in letters to each Sister Superior, copies of the letters and a summary of the whole situation being sent to Monsignor M. F. McEvoy, Director of the Catholic Social Welfare Bureau.

More training in recreation activities was one of the major recommendations and proved of particular interest to Monsignor McEvoy. He started at once to plan for a training course, inviting Miss Barnes to conduct it since she could lead activities, give instruction in techniques and was familiar with the problems, resources and limitations of institutions.

The fifty participants in the Milwaukee course represented orphanages, infant homes, maternity homes and institutions for problem children. The program was varied to meet the different needs of the respective institutions.

Content of the Course

Conducted in two three-hour sessions daily for three days, the institute comprised lectures, discussions, demonstrations, activities and an exhibit. Miss Barnes' own description reads in part as follows:

"Besides folk dancing, there was an hour spent in party games, another in playground games, and still another in a 'progressive party.'

"The rest of our time was devoted to lectures and some discussion. We considered decoration of playrooms, sources of play supplies, training of leaders, books and magazines for children, the place of music and dramatics in the program, excursions, the manufacture of homemade games and other handicrafts. We were glad to have the help of the Milwaukee Recreation Department and a local doctor. The latter spoke on the value

of a recreation program from a doctor's viewpoint and also advised the Sisters on healthful activities for themselves. The Recreation Department sent a speaker to point out the advantages offered in the various recreational agencies in the community which are available to institution children. The Department also contributed to a handicraft display.

"Exhibits played an important part in our Institute. There were books and other publications, examples of free and inexpensive supplies available from various commercial companies, source books from the local public library, and handicraft articles. As is their fashion the Sisters were sincerely interested in the display, took many notes and asked many questions. Their eagerness for new ideas and their willing response throughout the course were a constant inspiration to the leader.

"The climax of our recreation institute was 'the show and community sing,' at which the photographer who snapped many pictures was a special guest. We had a gay time acting out nursery rhymes, pantomiming, trying charades, laughing at shadowgraphs and hand puppets, and producing short plays. Costumes and properties helped to make it a hilarious occasion, and many songs 'between acts' rounded out the program."

Green Bay Institute

Other typical institutes for workers in Catholic institutions were held in 1936 and 1937 at Green Bay, Wisconsin and Riverdale, New York. The institute at Green Bay was sponsored by the Green Bay Apostolate of which Rev. Henry Head is Director of Charities. Its program, representative of the others, included an opening prayer and introductory remarks by Bishop Rhode; lectures on recreation values and needs in institutions, program planning and other topics by Miss Barnes; a talk on physical fitness by Dr. Burdon of Green Bay; a short address on recreation by Father Butler; party games, playground games, singing games, simple folk dances, informal dramatics, a "progressive" party, group singing, mental games, an exhibit of publications and a discussion of this literature.

The program at St. Vincent College, Riverdale, N. Y., sponsored by the Catholic Charities Bureau of the Archdiocese of New York, was similar to that at Green Bay.

Discussions Center on Special Institutional Needs

To give a detailed analysis of the lectures and discussions at the institutes lies outside the scope of this article. However, some indication of their content will be given. As is natural, they emphasize the problems peculiar to institutions and the needs and interests of the wards of institutions. According to a statement by Miss Barnes, attention is given such topics as the following. It will be seen that they apply to non-Catholic as well as to Catholic institutions.

I. Common Characteristics of Institutions

1. Routine functioning
2. Inadequacy of funds
3. Limitations of staff as to number and capacity for recreation leadership
4. Limited facilities
5. Variation in length of residence of wards, some staying a short time, others a long time
6. Separation of the sexes
7. The problem of staff relationships

II. Characteristics of Institutional Children Compared with Children Outside

1. Separation from home and family
2. Position in a group exhibiting a wide range of mental age
3. Limited recreational background
4. Surprising lack of loyalty in team play
5. Easy adjustment to routine
6. Hunger for activity
7. Intensity in play
8. Alleged destructiveness in play
9. Involuntary nature of their presence in the institutional group

III. Basic Desires of Children in Relation to Recreational Experience

I. *Desire for Security*

- A. Desire for One's Own Possessions
 - a. Spending money
- B. A Place of His Own
- C. To Be at Home in the Community through
 - a. Excursions
 - b. Friends

- c. Clothes, dancing ability, skills
- d. Community center participation

2. *Desire for New Experience*

A. Community Contacts

- a. Readjustment of a city child brought up in a country institution to the city upon release
- B. Surprises (change for the sake of variety)
- C. Athletic competition, daring contests
- D. Adventure

- a. Shouldn't every child have a trip away from the institution at least once a month?

- E. Camp; Nature
- F. Creativeness

3. *Desire for Response*

- A. Friends Outside the Institution
(A chance to be hosts as well as guests)
- B. Boy and Girl Friendships
- C. Pets; Gardens

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Courtesy Milwaukee Journal

Map Making for Community Study

A novel approach to the study of problems of community health and physical education offering some valuable recreational by-products

AT THE TIME of the World's Fair in Chicago, one of the exhibits showed papier-mâché mask making which reproduced in great detail the facial features of an individual. In considering ways and means of constructing the map showing the topographical features of Kalamazoo which was greatly needed if we were to develop a comprehensive plan for dealing effectively with the proposed coordination of the city's Health Contributing Agencies, the thought occurred to us that the technique of mask making might be applied to the making of the map.

Such a venture would involve a great deal of work. A solution for this problem offered itself, however, when the educational director of WPA projects asked if there were any projects related to the Health Contributing Agencies which could utilize the abilities of a number of high school boys and girls who were in a position to give some twenty hours of service a month.

The project we had in mind was outlined somewhat as follows to the WPA workers available: We wanted a large relief map about five feet square showing the physical features of Kalamazoo and the vicinity with a difference of about six inches between the highest hill and the lowest point on the river. Kalamazoo has a most interesting topography involving a great flat land including the downtown area and the celery beds extending northward, the one-time glacial Lake Kalamazoo. Rising two to three hundred feet on all sides, except at the extreme north, are hills grooved by valleys and streams, with the Kalamazoo River entering

When Mr. Copp assumed the responsibility for coordinating the activities of Health Contributing Agencies in Kalamazoo, he was confronted with the necessity for keeping in view the total problem of the natural area of the city, and of avoiding the danger of overstressing particularly acute problems at the expense of the whole. This account of the way in which he met the situation and at the same time provided interesting, enjoyable activity for a number of young people may have suggestions for recreation workers.



By HAROLD W. COPP
Kalamazoo, Michigan

from the east and meandering northward. The map was to show something of the view which would be obtained by going aloft in a balloon over the center of the city. However, after building the base map showing the general topography, only those streets, railroad tracks, highways, park areas, schools and other buildings as were needed to show the problems to be studied were to be put in. If a committee wanted to study the problem of swimming, special attention would be given to marking out the swimming areas; if the problem of winter sports was to be considered, skating rinks, coasting, toboggan and skiing hills would be spotted.

The Technique

The project was started by constructing a metal tray five feet square and six inches deep. Using the engineering map of Kalamazoo which showed contour lines, a clay model of the area was constructed to the scale of approximately 400 feet to the inch laterally and 50 feet to the inch vertically. At first it was thought that the contour could be built up by measuring from the

(Continued on page 680)

Use of Radio in the Local Recreation Program

IN REPLY to a request for information regarding radio programs on recreation the National Recreation Association sent out a questionnaire asking for certain information, including the type of program presented, attempts to educate the public, simple programs used, the time of day of the broadcast, the frequency of the programs, the use of age groups, and special activities. Of forty-three departments sending replies only four stated that they do not use the radio at all. Thirty-one had regular programs of one type or another, while eight had occasional broadcasts.

Most of the departments had little or no difficulty in securing radio time from local stations. A point to remember in asking a radio station for time is this: Stations are looking for *good* programs, and if such a program is offered they will in all probability be willing and glad to cooperate. Much, of course, depends on the individual station, but it is usually possible to secure a regular weekly period or at least occasional fill-in time.

From the standpoint both of the recreation department and the radio station a regular weekly or twice-weekly program is better than the use of occasional time or the broadcasting of special events alone. From the point of view of the recreation department this type of program makes possible planning ahead so that the best available material may be presented in an orderly, clear fashion. From the point of view of the radio station a good weekly program helps build up a listening group.

In approaching a station's program director for radio time, a number of departments have found a tentative program valuable. If for some reason or another time on a station cannot be given outright, it will sometimes be possible to persuade local organizations already presenting regular programs to include one or more on recreation. Some recreation departments have been successful in



This is Station NRA broadcasting from 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City! Are you using the radio to bring information regarding your recreation program into the homes of the people of your community so that they will know of the opportunities available for all?

securing the cooperation of local organizations in presenting various phases of the recreation program at regular intervals.

Types of Programs Presented

Here are a few of the radio program features which have been successful in the various communities reporting:

1. The broadcasting of special events to include such events as a playground or center opening, a combined or city-wide program—a pageant or a festival;

special day programs such as July 4th and other holidays; interplayground athletic contests.

2. Series of talks by the recreation executive or leading citizens interpreting the aims, values and possibilities of recreation. The mayor, ministers, police chief, judge, probation officer, superintendent of schools, librarian, district attorney and the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce may be called on.

Some subjects that might be used are:

a. Relation between adequate recreation facilities and juvenile delinquency

b. National significance of public recreation

c. Labor and leisure

d. Leisure and youth

e. Psychology of leadership

f. History of local recreation department

g. What a particular playground or facility means to the community

h. The need for a particular facility to make more complete the service of the recreation department

3. Story lady of the air

This program will be of most value if presented when the children are at home in the early evening.

4. Imaginary trips through playgrounds and centers

This activity is most valuable when those taking the imaginary tour are mothers and fathers. One city even set this idea to poetry.

5. Series of hobby talks by persons who are outstanding in their activity fields

6. Variety programs from the playgrounds and centers

Presenting small musical groups, skits, instrumental, vocal solos and readings. Also a description of the playground or center activities. This program might be run as an amateur hour.

7. Music half hours

If a good men's quartette or chamber group is available this will be a popular feature, but it depends on quality for success.

8. Series of talks on home recreation

9. Series of drama programs

Be sure you have paid royalties and have secured permission to use the material.

This list of possibilities is not meant to be all inclusive. The variety of needs and programs makes such a list impossible.

If you are having trouble organizing your program, ask your station's program director for help. He is a trained man and will probably offer his services before you can ask for them.

A Few Suggestions

Have you tried using a theme song or background music or both? These devices are just as effective on your program as they are in a commercial program.

Much of the success of your program will depend on your advance program publicity. Use bulletin boards, newspapers and radio spot announcements.

Have you tried sending a letter to a list of influential people calling their attention to your programs?

Organized listening groups are good publicity. Organize one at each center and playground.

Try to get a response to your programs. Some excellent suggestions may be the outcome. If asking for reactions and criticisms is not effective in bringing in a response, try offering a map of the recreation facilities in the

Recreation departments in the following cities reported using radio broadcasts: Birmingham, Berkeley, Chico, Los Angeles, Oakland, Pasadena, San Francisco, Hartford, Tampa, Dubuque, Louisville, Baltimore, Boston, Somerville, Battle Creek, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Lansing, St. Paul, St. Louis, Great Falls, New York City, Rochester, Greensboro, Cincinnati, Dayton, Oklahoma City, Pittsburgh, Reading, Memphis, Houston, San Angelo, Salt Lake City, Lynchburg, Richmond, Seattle and Madison.

community or a pamphlet on home play for the listeners to write for as an inducement.

There seem, in general, to be three periods during the day which recreation departments use most. The period just before lunch from 11:00 to noon, the period in the late afternoon from 4:00 to 5:30, and the

early evening. It must be pointed out, however, that a generalization on this point is dangerous in view of the great variety of periods.

Most of the recreational radio work is being done by recreation staff people and amateurs. While the *quality* of the programs must be kept constantly in mind it is hoped that it will be unnecessary in the majority of cases to resort to the use of professionals. In using children, it has been found advisable to select them carefully.

A recreation radio program is much like any radio program; it must make an appeal to the radio audience or it is of no value.

The Radio Industry and the educational interests of the country massed their forces in Chicago during a three days' conference to see what could be done to resolve the fundamental difficulties of educational broadcasting. The problem was approached from the point of view of what radio was doing to the listening public. One speaker asserted that radio had within it the power to wreck our civilization and therefore called for the most careful study and control. Strangely enough, all speakers, while admitting the weaknesses of the American system, thought it was the best for this country. Ex-President Angell of Yale and now

Educational Counsel for the National Broadcasting Company, stated that after a careful study of radio in England and on the Continent he was convinced that government control was no answer to our problem. The same criticisms and comparable weaknesses are found in the government controlled systems.

The crux of the debate centered around two accusa-

A number of the recreation departments answering the questionnaire have sent us copies of the scripts of their broadcasts. These cover general explanatory material, reviews of activities, special activities, drama, opening day programs, a tour through a community center and allied subjects. The Association will be glad to send you samples of these programs if you will tell us the particular type of program in which you are interested. These programs are interesting in showing the techniques involved, as well as the subject matter.

tions. Educational interests contended that seventy-five per cent of present programs are "tripe" the word being taken from listening groups. The Radio Industry and listening groups say that educational programs to date are for the most part stupid and dull. Educators were accused of lacking the showmanship necessary to put a program across in an acceptable manner. Both sides good naturedly admitted their weakness and set about to see what could be done. The broadcasters repeatedly stated that they would gladly give time to educational programs if and when they could command the interest of a wide listening public. Some advocated that special channels on the air be reserved for educational purposes. Others with equal force contended that this would likely leave the educators with an air channel but no listeners. Mr. Frank Ernest Hill who has studied the question thoroughly for the American Association for Adult Education urged that the educational program be left with the commercial interests with educators acting as counsellors and critics.

Discussion groups were interested in practical demonstrations of good educational programs, and experiments that are now under way. Among the most promising features that are now getting recognition are:

1. The establishment of "Radio Workshops" where educators are taught the best broadcasting techniques. Those at New York University and Ohio State University were cited.

2. The programs issued by the Office of Education, such as Let Freedom Ring and This Brave New World have attained first rank among programs now on the air. While put on as a work project, they have become models for good script and broadcasting technique.

3. A Script Exchange, established by the Office of Education, collects high grade scripts from various sources and releases them to local communities. One copy of each script will be sent to any worthy organization free of charge and may be used on local programs. They must not be sold or commercialized, and extra copies if desired must be made locally. These scripts are also used in public speaking courses, broadcasting courses and English classes.

4. Transcribed programs are being widely used for local broadcasts. It was generally agreed that

In connection with this statement regarding broadcasting by local recreation departments we are presenting material from the report of a meeting at Chicago devoted to a discussion of educational broadcasting. It will throw light upon some of the problems and considerations involved in broadcasting.

transcription offers one of the best solutions to the educational problem. Colleges, schools and social agencies are now making their own transcriptions and releasing them over local stations. Equipment for making electrical transcriptions is on the market at reasonable rates.

5. Colleges and universities are perfecting their presentations of educational material. Ohio State University and Wisconsin University are among the leaders.

6. Research projects are being conducted by several colleges with grants from the foundations.

7. Special programs put on by such organizations as the American Medical Association, the American Red Cross have been well received. The American Medical Association program called "Your Health" and addressed to junior and senior high schools is of outstanding quality, and commands adult listener interest.

8. America's Town Hall of the Air was frequently cited as the most satisfactory type of educational program. The combination of controversy with fairness has almost universal approval. One-sided propaganda except perhaps in election campaigns is to be deplored.

Certain facts came out of the discussion which may be helpful to persons interested in broadcasting recreation programs.

1. The radio industry will usually give time to any worthy program of an educational nature, on a short series basis. Further extensions will be made if programs prove satisfactory.

2. It takes ten to twelve programs to establish a program on the air.

3. Good broadcasting is expensive. One of the best programs from the Office of Education costs 2,000 man hours for a half hour performance. However, good programs are being put on with more reasonable expenditure; e.g. Boy Scouts, Y.M.C.A., P.T.A., American Medical Association, Red Cross.

4. A radio "voice" is a vital part in listener acceptance. Knowing a subject does not assure its going across. Persons should be selected for broadcasting whose voices are known to be acceptable.

5. The "talk" is the most difficult thing to use in getting listening interest. While drama is some-

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Social Opportunity

through

Community Planning

The story of a small community whose citizens wisely pooled their resources that there might be recreation for all

By FREDERICK M. MACHAMER
Special Correspondent
Selinsgrove "Times"

IN THE SUMMER of 1936 a small group of citizens of Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, a town of 3,000 population, realizing the need for playground facilities, established a playground under the leadership of a playground committee. This committee functioned under the Department of Public Instruction, assisted by a county supervisor of the Recreation and Adult Education Division of the WPA.

From this one playground has developed a flourishing community program.

Indoor Facilities Provided

With the approach of winter, the playground committee looked about for indoor facilities for a community leisure-time program for youth and adults. A large unrented building was found which offered possibilities. The officials of the bank owning the building were interested in the program proposed, as were the members of the Borough Council. The cooperation of the bank officials, councilmen and interested townspeople resulted in the leasing of the building to the council, which exempted the bank from taxes.

A Community Council Organizes

With facilities for a community center secured, the next step was the enlargement of the playground committee and the formation of a community council which became the board of directors of the community center. Represented on the board were the following agencies: Board of Education, Secondary School Faculty, Ministerial Association, Red Cross, Rotary Club, American Legion, Parent-Teacher Association, Fire Company, Ladies' Auxiliary of the Fire Company, Women's Club, Triangle Club, Junior Women's Club, Chamber of Commerce, Men's Federation of Bible Classes, Girl and Boy Scout Committee. A special community center committee consisting of three members was appointed by the president

of the Borough Council from that body. These men are also members of the board of directors. Furthermore, to assure youth ample opportunity to assist in planning the community program, each of the six Sunday Schools was invited to designate a young person to membership on the board. Further representation of youth was provided by having a boy and girl selected from each of the junior and senior classes in the Secondary School.

A Community Chest Organized

With this organization effected, attention was next turned to finances. Funds were needed to furnish the community center and meet expenses incident to conducting a community program. The solution this time was found in the organization of a community chest. In this undertaking the center joined with the local Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and the Mary Packer Hospital of Sunbury which serves Selinsgrove.

Accordingly, a community chest organization was set up and a three day campaign conducted. This was purely a local affair conducted by eighty volunteer workers and a local and unpaid director. The success of the venture is evidenced by the result of the campaign. The goal set was \$2,000. At the end of the third day subscriptions totaling \$2,063 had been received, of which \$1,760 had been paid in cash. Contributors numbered 725, including 161 secondary school students. A separate chest organization was set up in the secondary school, thereby providing for youth to share the experiences of their elders.

A lively spirit of cooperation and community interest was everywhere manifested. Citizens

realized that they could accomplish what many thought was impossible if they set out together to reach a common objective. The organization of the community chest was also very significant since it demonstrated how a community council could function as a coordinating agency, thereby eliminating duplication of effort in a community.

Developing a Community Program

The board of directors had set up a proposed list of activities which it was hoped could be embodied in the community leisure-time program. This list included social and recreational music, drama and pageantry, community athletics, playgrounds, arts, crafts, hobbies, indoor community physical recreation, safety supervision for bathers, camping and nature lore, library and reading room, public forums and youth activities.

Some of the accomplishments follow.

Amateur Radio and Junior Stamp Clubs. Shortly after the opening of the center an amateur radio club was organized with a membership of about twenty-five men living within a ten mile radius, the majority of them licensed operators. Meetings were held weekly under expert volunteer leadership. Youthful stamp collectors decided to organize, following the example of senior philatelists. About twenty-five boys and girls are now members of the club which holds bimonthly meetings and presents special programs.

Community Health Service. Following these initial developments came the establishment of a community health service conference. This was made possible through the cooperation of the State Department of Health and a special community center committee on health service. Three local physicians employed by the state serve in four month relays. The work is under the supervision of the county nurse. Weekly clinics are held in the center.

Playgrounds. For the second season the playground for older boys and girls was opened under the supervision of WPA recreation leaders. To meet the needs of younger children a second playground was established on the lawn in the rear of the community center.

A Bathing Beach. Possibly most popular of the achieve-

ments was the development of a community bathing beach. To secure such facilities the center's committee on safety for bathers investigated all popular "ole swimmin' holes" in the vicinity and chose the one considered most suitable. Through volunteer labor and the cooperation of the Borough Council and town business men a beach was developed. Swimming instruction was provided by a senior life guard assisted by several junior life guards, all volunteers. Attendance at the beach was between 100 and 250 bathers daily throughout the summer, and at the termination of the season a water sports carnival was held.

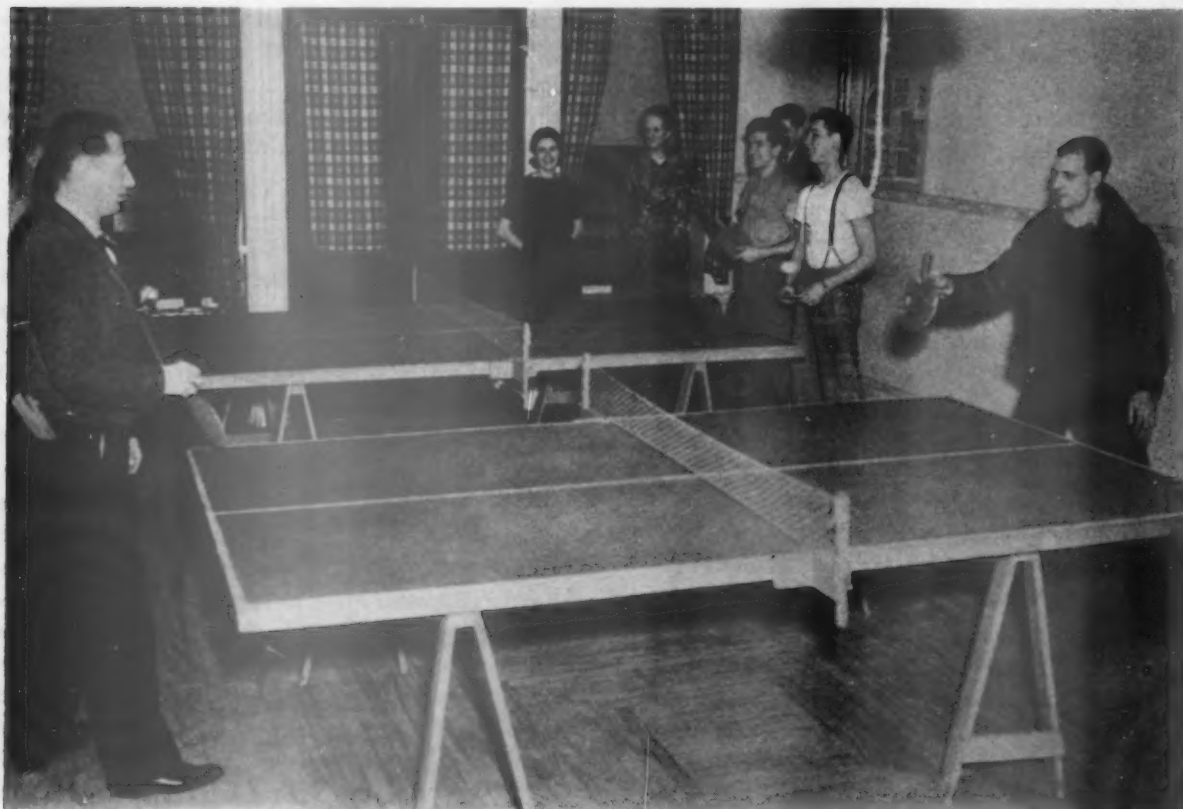
Camp Selin Established. To provide youth of the community with additional recreation during the summer, a camp for boys was started by the center's committee on camping and nature lore. The boys, keenly interested, selected officers, named a committee to purchase supplies, determined camp routine, chose a name for the camp and selected a camp site. On an island in the middle of the Susquehanna nine boys, under the leadership of a volunteer counsellor, enjoyed camp life for six days, performing tasks which many years ago were performed not as recreation but as earnest labor by their forefathers on the mainland a half mile away.

School Facilities Available. The completion of a modern secondary school provides gymnasium facilities for a community indoor physical recreation program for out-of-school youth and adults. In preparing the schedule for the use of the gymnasium, the Board of Education, cooperating with the center's committee on indoor physical recreation, set aside two evenings a week when the gymnasium would be available for the use of the men and women of the community. The Board of Education has also authorized the employment

of teachers to serve as leaders of this program of community indoor physical recreation. Men and women, many of whom are enjoying their initial experience in this type of recreation, are participating in increasing numbers.

The recent school graduate is finding in this program an opportunity to continue to enjoy recreation activities learned in school. Parents are enthusiastically

From January 14-21, 1938, the Selinsgrove community center celebrated the first anniversary of its official opening. On January 14th the center was crowded with a group of citizens enjoying the first Parent Education Association community card party. Youth Day, which immediately followed, introduced the first community party and dance for young people sponsored by the Klub U Neek, a recently organized group of young men who meet each week to discuss problems of interest to youth. On the final day of the week the board of directors of the center entertained at dinner a number of local officials and special guests from out of town.



The game room of the center makes a special appeal to the young people of the community

sharing recreation experiences enjoyed by their children during the regular school session. The school has enlarged the scope of its recreation program so as to include the entire family. This is a new experience in the life of the community but one that is already effecting a change in the interest of citizens in their school and the school program.

Handcrafts. One of the proposed activities in the winter program of the Junior Women's Club was the provision of an opportunity for work in handcrafts. Trained volunteer leadership was found within the club's own group, and facilities for their workshop were made available in the community center. Members of the club were eager to acquire skill in various types of handcrafts. As articles were completed, friends seeing them, frequently expressed the desire to have a similar opportunity to receive instruction. As a result of this interest consideration is now being given to the possibility of providing opportunities for instruction in handcrafts to persons not members of the Junior Women's Club.

The Library. Through the interest of citizens and the Parent-Teacher Association, a small li-

brary has been established in the community center.

The demand for additional books and interest in current reading material has become so marked that plans are now being formulated, through a special library committee of the center to establish a community public library. This committee has discovered several professionally trained librarians in the community from whom valuable volunteer assistance can be secured in organizing the library. A number of citizens have indicated a desire to contribute books from their personal libraries and a circulating library, consisting of fifty volumes, is available from the State Library. A special rental library is being introduced. The community center will provide facilities for housing the library and will also furnish personnel to take charge of the library. A special room in which regulation library shelving has been erected has been set aside to house the library, and adjoining space will be used for reading rooms. Plans are being made for the observance of a special book week when books will be collected.

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Beautification by Cooperation

HOW A SOUTHWESTERN city of 55,000 with 110 acres of mostly undeveloped park sites was altered within two years to merit the description of "the most attractive industrial city in America," is the story of the activities of civic-conscious women in Port Arthur, Texas, in beautifying their community and introducing a recreation program.

Port Arthur had started from "scratch" forty years before, and although park sites had been laid out in the plat of the town site, the city had grown so rapidly that park development failed to keep pace with population. Concerned over this neglect of the parks, various women's organizations began urging the City Council to do something toward improving the existing conditions.

An S.O.S. Goes to the Women!

Unfortunately, the effects of the depression were still being felt. Handicapped by curtailed municipal revenue, the Council finally turned the problem over to the women and in February, 1935, a city Park Board was created composed of five women from organizations which were among those urging the necessity of a park beautification program.

When the Board went into action most of the city parks, particularly those in outlying areas, were the sites of lush weed growths and in some instances accumulations of refuse. There were a few notable exceptions in the uptown areas where various organizations over a period of years had sponsored the development of particular parks with attractive results. The Board called in these organizations and a plan was worked out for coordinating their activities. Members studied dusty blueprints for park improvements that had piled up at city hall and settled on a definite program of intensive beautification and the installation of such recreational devices as swimming pools, tennis courts, playground equipment and the like.

Meanwhile, the City Council had appropriated for the first year's operations the munificent sum of \$2,000. With this fund the Board's first act was to hire a park superintendent. Realizing that the money available would be woefully inadequate for a comprehensive improvement program,

*By J. C. WATKINS
Chamber of Commerce
Port Arthur, Texas*

the Board immediately went after aid from the various work relief agencies of the federal government. Determined to do a thorough job, they obtained projects from the WPA, the FERA, and the NYA. Reaching all possible sources of manpower, they obtained the work of city prisoners and federal transient relief labor.

And They in Turn Call for Help!

The situation, through the efforts of the Board, was dramatized in such a manner as to turn park improvement into a community project. Aided by liberal support from the press, the women evoked a wide response when they asked for donations of trees, flowers and shrubs for planting. These were set out by the hundreds. Sympathetic store managers donated materials and painters' unions the manpower for painting all park structures. Concrete walks were laid in the parks, wading pools reconditioned and put into operation, and shrubbery that had been allowed to grow untended was trimmed and pruned.

Encouraged by this display of community and governmental cooperation, the women not only began making noticeable headway in improving existing parks, but started the development of new ones. One of the most unsightly places in the city had been the abandoned site of an old abattoir. Situated near a hospital, it long had been an eyesore. The women determined to rectify this situation by creating on the site a park which, appropriately enough, was named "Pioneer." Working in cooperation with the American Legion, they cleared this twenty-acre site of its piles of refuse, graded it and filled in the areas occupied by two

The way to civic beautification through community cooperation has undergone a laboratory test — and a most successful one — in Port Arthur, Texas

old reservoirs, laid shell drives through it and planted trees and shrubs, converting it into an attractive spot. Plans are now under way for the construction of a swimming pool, baseball diamonds, tennis courts and other devices which will turn the park into a recreation center.

A Recreation Program Is Initiated

The launching of a recreation program came as an answer to a long-felt need. A WPA project provided for the employment of a park recreation supervisor and fourteen assistants. These, working under the direction of the Park Board, developed a program of supervised play in the parks, with wiener roasts, Hallowe'en and May Day parties, hobby shows, Christmas caroling, kite and marble contests, sports tournaments and the like. Police and probation officers attributed the drop in juvenile delinquency to the development of supervised play in the parks.

Outstanding among park recreational activities was the establishment of a Lend-a-Toy headquarters. When the Park Department broached the idea, sympathetic citizens, searching their attics and old trunks, unearthed hundreds of discarded toys. These were turned over to the city firemen for repairing and painting, and subsequently placed in a building in one of the parks. Children obtained the signatures of their parents to cards entitling them to borrow toys in the same manner as library patrons borrow

books. After enjoying the use of the toys for a certain period, the children return them and take out others. As a precautionary measure the playthings are sterilized upon their return. This project has been hailed as a complete success, since it permits many children to play with toys that their parents could not afford to buy for them.

Increased Funds Provided

The accomplishments of the Park Board have convinced the City Council of its value. The first year's appropriation of \$2,000 was doubled the next year, and in this, the third year of operation, \$19,000 has been allotted for the project.

Furthermore, by the time civic leaders began proposals for a large bond issue to finance a lake front reclamation program and other community projects, the citizens had become so thoroughly enthusiastic over parks and their improvement that

much of the proceeds of the proposed issue was dedicated in advance to the financing of further recreation and beautification plans for the park system.

More important than its actual record of park improvement is the fact that the Park Board, through its efforts, infected the entire community with the spirit of beautification. Residents and home owners, impressed by the activity around them, began purchasing and setting out rose bushes, shrubbery and flowers on an unprecedented

The Lend-a-Toy library is one of the activities which has grown out of the campaign for parks and recreation



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Lighting of Outdoor Recreation Facilities

HOW EXTENSIVELY are recreation areas being lighted for night use? What are the types of facilities which are being lighted? What additional facilities have been made possible because of the lighting of areas and what has been the effect of lighting on attendance? What is the general practice throughout the country regarding fees and charges?

These were some of the questions on which information was sought in a questionnaire sent to about 300 recreation agencies, 178 of which replied.

Dates of First Installations

One fact takes precedence in the findings. The last four years have shown a tremendous increase in the use of recreational facilities. Of the 112 agencies reporting the date when a lighted play area was used for the first time, 36 per cent reported first installations since the beginning of 1934. A number of installations were also made during the four year period from 1927 through 1930, when 32 agencies reported lighting play areas for the first time.

Approximately 59 per cent of all the new installations during the period 1932-1937 were in cities of less than 50,000 population. Installations

Because of the increasing number of inquiries being received regarding the extent to which lighting is being provided on outdoor recreation areas, the National Recreation Association sent approximately 300 questionnaires to recreation agencies in various parts of the country. About 59 per cent of these questionnaires were returned. Some of the findings of the study are reported here.

in cities of this size represented 47 per cent of the total installations during the period 1927-1932; only 7 per cent for the period 1922-1927; 21 per cent for the period 1917-1922, and 17 per cent during the period 1912-1917. These figures indicate a distinct trend toward the more widespread use of lighted recreation areas

in the smaller cities.

Two cities, Chicago, Illinois, and Nashville, Tennessee, report lighted recreation areas as early as 1901. Whether these two cities can be considered the pioneers in the use of lighted areas cannot be stated definitely, but it is logical to assume that 1901 is a close approximation to the date of the first installation.

Numbers and Types of Lighted Facilities

Forty-two different types of lighted recreation facilities were reported by the 140 agencies reporting facilities. Twenty-seven different types of facilities were reported in use by two or more agencies, and 19 different types by three or more.

Fifty-three agencies reported five or more different types of lighted facilities. Of this group 29 agencies or 55 per cent were located in seven southern states and California. Inasmuch as only 34 per cent of the agencies reporting lighted fa-



cilities are located in the southern states and California, this would indicate a more extensive use of a variety of lighted recreation facilities in those parts of the country where climatic conditions permit more intensive use of outdoor recreation facilities.

Softball facilities were reported by the greatest number of agencies. Seventy-six agencies reported this type of facility. Fifty-nine agencies reported lighted tennis courts and swimming pools.

A total of 3,125 separate lighted recreation facilities was reported by the 140 agencies, an average of 22.3 per agency. Of this total, 1207 or 39 per cent were horseshoe courts, tennis courts and ice skating areas. Horseshoe courts were most numerous with a total of 472, and tennis courts were next in number with a total of 422. The 19 types of lighted facilities reported in use by three or more agencies are listed in Table I. The number of cities reporting each type and the number of facilities of each type are also listed.

Sixteen agencies reported year-round use of lighted playground areas such as children's playgrounds and sections of neighborhood playfields used for a variety of play activities. One hundred and forty-nine of these general areas were reported, an average of 9.5 areas per agency. Fourteen of the 16 agencies are located in the southern states and California.

Number and Types of Lighted Recreation Facilities (116 Agencies)

Type of Facility	Number of Agencies Reporting	No. of Facilities Total	Avg. Per Agency
Softball Diamonds	76	269	3.5
Tennis Courts	59	422	7.1
Swimming Pools	59	166	2.8
Horseshoe Courts	55	472	8.5
Football Fields	51	78	1.5
Ice Skating Areas	44	313	7.1
Neighborhood Playgrounds..	43	310	7.2
Volley Ball Courts	33	219	6.6
Picnic Areas	31	99	3.1
Baseball Diamonds	24	63	2.6
Bathing Beaches	23	58	2.5
Shuffleboards	11	153	13.9
Handball Courts	11	121	11.0
Toboggan Slides	11	25	2.2
Bowling Greens	11	15	1.3
Basketball Courts	10	83	8.3
Croquet Courts	6	53	8.8
Archery Ranges	5	11	2.2
Rogue	4	13	3.2

Effects of Lighting on Attendance

Playgrounds and General Play Areas. Out of the 44 agencies reporting lighted playgrounds and

general play areas 41 stated that the lighting of the areas had definitely increased the attendance and three were noncommittal. Eighteen agencies made statements indicating increases while 23 agencies stated definite percentage increases as follows:

Percentage Increase	Number of Agencies
Less than 25 %	2
25% through 50%	5
50% through 100%	10
200% through 300%	3
400% through 500%	3
Average 147% increase	23

Special Facilities and Sports Areas. Out of 138 agencies reporting some type of special facility or sports area, 94 or 68 per cent indicated increases, 42 were non-committal and only two indicated no increases in attendance. Forty-three agencies stated definite percentage increases as follows:

Percentage Increase	Number of Agencies
Less than 25%	5
25% through 50%	8
50% through 100%	17
100% through 300%	7
300% through 500%	3
1000% through 1500%	3
Average 202% increase	43

A comparison of percentage increase figures for general play areas and special areas shows much greater increases in the latter group. A majority of the agencies reported large increases in adult participation after recreation areas were lighted.

Additional Activities Made Possible by Lighting

For the most part, the new activities or feature events that have been made possible by the lighted recreation areas are non-physical in nature. Pageants, festivals, band concerts and community nights were reported most frequently as new activities. In practically all cases, the activities reported were those appealing primarily to adults. Adult participation in softball, football and volley ball was reported as additional by some of the agencies.

Fees and Charges

Although by far the greatest portion of the costs of installing and maintaining lighted areas is met by the agencies themselves, 54 per cent of the agencies defray all or part of the costs by charging participation fees, admission fees or both.

Participation Fees. Fifty-six or two-fifths of the agencies charge participants for the use of lighted

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Your Museum

"THERE ARE many types of children," says Miss Ruth V. Weierheiser in an article, *The Child and His Museum*. "In order to attract a large percentage without coercion, there must be great variation and flexibility in programs, activities and materials used. Some boys and girls enjoy collecting things; others like to draw and model; still others wish to explore in the open. The well-rounded science museum program will have a little of each of these, and there will be no urging for the boy or girl to enter any one of them. Just let one group of children look in on another group and no advertising will be necessary!"

A Visit to the Museum

Of course there must be an introduction. Since 1901 the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences has offered docentry and lecture service to the school children of the city. There are two ways to do this; either a lecturer plus slides and exhibits visits the schools or the school pupils visit the museum. After trying both methods the latter was found to be far better.

The Department of Education of the city of Buffalo maintains a dozen buses which primarily are used for the transportation of the crippled children to and from their special school. As soon as the crippled children are deposited a certain number of buses are used to bring children from the public and parochial schools to the museum. The public school pupils arrive between 9:30 and 10:00 in the morning and leave at 11:30. Parochial pupils arrive at 12:45, departing at 2:00. The attendance runs about 200 children in the morning and 100 in the afternoon. In the autumn the fifth and sixth graders are brought to the museum. The fourth and seventh graders have their programs after the first of February.

As the boys and girls arrive a visit to the cloak room comes first, after which each group is assigned to either the Humboldt room or the auditorium for the first portion of the program. This consists of a short talk illustrated with slides.

The work is already familiar to them as they have had silent reading forms plus a glossary and a game in their schools on the preceding day. After the lecturer has completed her part of the program, each class is conducted on a hour's tour of the main exhibition halls under the personal guidance of a trained docent.

The Story Hour

The museum's junior program during the child's leisure time is entirely different from any contacts he may make with the museum when he is attending school. First, he is governed a great deal by age, but he also has the advantage of being able to make choices for himself. One of our oldest junior activities is story hour held in the auditorium every Saturday morning at 10:30 from October through April. Only children between the ages of six and twelve are eligible to register. Programs consist of nature stories and facts illustrated with slides and motion pictures. Over 800 girls

and boys register annually for story hour. Attendance records are kept by means of a badge system, each child having his own number and badge. A dozen older boys and girls who are still in story hour act as assistants and are known as "blue badgers" because of the extra blue satin insignia that they wear.

After School Classes

It is from story hour that many recruits are obtained for the later afternoon and Saturday classes. The regular classes cover such topics as American Indians, astronomy, birds, botany, trees, reptiles, minerals, geology, wild flowers, mammals, sea life, invertebrates and meteorology. Notebooks are kept in classes and much crayon work is done, mimeographed outlines often being colored from the object itself, especially if it is a bird or mammal. Each class meets once a week and averages twenty-seven lessons throughout the autumn, winter and spring.



Courtesy Buffalo Museum of Science

Sketching appeals to children of all ages from six years up

series—that of the sixty credit mark which carries an award of a handmade gold pin.

Clubs of All Kinds

Have you ever dipped tadpoles out of a stream with a strainer and carried them home in a fruit jar? Have you ever caught and tamed a snake so that it would sun itself in your hands? These are a few of the field activities of

the members of the Roosevelt Field Club now in its nineteenth year of existence. Outside of the public school program it is our oldest junior activity. There are between two and three hundred members each year ranging in ages from ten to eighteen who pay small annual dues. Ten trips afield are conducted every spring and autumn, private buses being used for transportation to and from the museum. During the winter months indoor illustrated lectures on "How to Become a Young Naturalist" are presented in the auditorium on Saturday afternoons.

The Junior Hobby Club, now in its tenth year, is a group of a dozen boys and girls of high school age who meet weekly in the Roosevelt Field club room. They publish a mimeographed magazine three times a year in which articles and commentaries by the members appear, based mostly on the activities of the museum. The sale of magazines at five cents each keeps this club independent and gives the members a taste of the business world, especially the publishing and writing field.

Believing that many children have latent talents in modeling and other types of handcraft, such groups have been fostered on Saturday afternoons. This year's group is a craft club to which admittance is gained by ability in drawing or modeling regardless of physical age. Wax modeling, clay modeling, plasticine work, leaf printing, casting in plaster and soap carving are some of the projects that have been worked out.

There is quite a difference in a club and a class at the museum. The attendance requirements are about the same for both, but completed notebooks

Learning Becomes a Game

In addition to the classes and children's story hour, there are twelve sets of game questions which are enjoyed by the boys and girls who are in fifth grade or beyond. Each set of game cards is printed on a different colored stock. The questions are based on the factual material contained in the exhibit labels. To play, the child finds the answer, learns it and then awaits his turn to recite it to an instructor. If he gives a satisfactory answer he proceeds to the next question. In April all pupils who have completed sets are requested to appear for a review of each set they have finished.

Museum credits are granted for the completion of certain goals in the various activities. In story hour a member receives three museum credits if he has been present twenty or more times. In classes he receives three credits if he has been present at twenty or more sessions and has a completed notebook. Each game set completed and reviewed orally nets one credit to the player. Two credits are awarded in the class for juniors, the Roosevelt Field Club and the Craft Club. Again the credits are based on work completed or number of times present or both. The same is true of the nature sketching hobby clubs and the museum appreciation course for juniors.

Any child accumulating twenty credits is invited to be present at a special program toward the end of April when he receives a diploma. Or if he has reached the forty credit mark he is presented with a silver medal and a membership in the society until he is twenty-one years of age. We have recently had to add another goal to the

are demanded in the classes and not in the clubs. The club meetings are most informal and no reviews, either oral or written, are included in the club programs.

Sketch Club Popular

Knowing that a science museum provides a wealth of resources for art students, a sketch club for juniors was inaugurated seven years ago. Not only has this activity proved a hobby for many talented children but it has also proved another use for museum materials. There are now two junior divisions in sketching. The junior group meets Tuesdays and Thursdays after school and is composed of all ages from six years up. The museum lends the sketchers camp stools and drawing boards. They either bring their own supplies or purchase them at cost at the museum. Pencil and colored chalks have been most popular as media of expression. The registration averages 500 annually with an average attendance of 75 to 100 at each session. Participants may sketch any exhibit in which they are interested. Criticisms are given by the instructor. From this junior group have been gleaned some above average workers who have been invited to come on Saturday mornings and join the Honorary Nature Sketching Hobby Club. The bulk of this group is composed of five pupils sent each year from the freshman high school art classes who attend year after year until they are beyond the teen age group. Each May an exhibit is held of the best work of both the sketching groups.

Music Appreciation

Six years ago junior music appreciation was begun by sending a set of five tickets to every public, private and parochial school in the city. The schools in turn picked their own best music pupils from the sixth, seventh and eighth grades and sent them to the museum on Saturday afternoons. These courses have consisted of types of music, lives of great musicians, kinds of national music and works of the greatest compos-

ers. The pupils make up their own notebooks, for credits are based on completed notebooks and attendance records. The courses have been in charge of competent music teachers, and the programs are illustrated by artists and by phonograph records.

Other articles in the October issue of *Hobbies* tell of additional activities in the museum. Each Wednesday at 3:00 P.M. for a period of six months, from November through April, the museum conducts travel talks. A sampling of the travel talk titles includes the following: Along the Coast of California; Honolulu, Crossroads of the Pacific; Storm Centers of European Diplomacy—the Mediterranean, the Danube and Geneva; Sunlit Norway; Farming in India; the Present Status of Palestine; the City of Washington; Monuments of Ancient Egypt; Syrian Development Through the Eye of the Movie Camera.

The museum has an active music program. It offers facilities for people to write music, play music and listen to music. There is a students' symphony orchestra which provides an opportunity for students, amateurs and professionals who desire practice in symphony orchestral playing. There is a chorus of mixed voices. The museum sponsors appearances of the Buffalo symphony orchestra and conducts courses in music appreciation. The Carnegie College music set is

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Over 800 boys and girls of Buffalo register annually for the Saturday morning story hour



Courtesy Buffalo Museum of Science

Even the Theater Takes to the Trailer

AN IMMENSE movable stage, believed to be the only one of its kind in the world, has made possible the converting at will of Randall's Island Stadium,

New York City, into an outdoor theater.

Impressed by the public's appreciation of outdoor dramatic performances, as demonstrated at Jones Beach and elsewhere, officials of the New York City Park Department and the Works Progress Administration decided to construct a stage at Randall's Island Stadium. The continual scheduling of athletic events at this stadium, however, made it necessary to plan a mobile stage that could be rolled off the field before athletic contests, and on again when it was desired to stage an operetta or other dramatic performance.

The problem of making the stage mobile was solved by designing an undercarriage mounted on 212 pneumatic-tired wheels. The stage, finally constructed, is a sort of mechanical leviathan on wheels. Complete with dressing rooms, it weighs, when empty, about 160 tons. Mounted on a steel frame, it has walls of press-wood and is floored with

A mechanical "leviathan on wheels" is the new movable stage at Randall's Island Stadium, in the construction of which WPA of New York City cooperated with the Park Department of the city.

two layers of yellow pine. The stage proper measures 140 feet across at the proscenium arch and has a depth of 90 feet. The stage of the New York Hippodrome, commonly

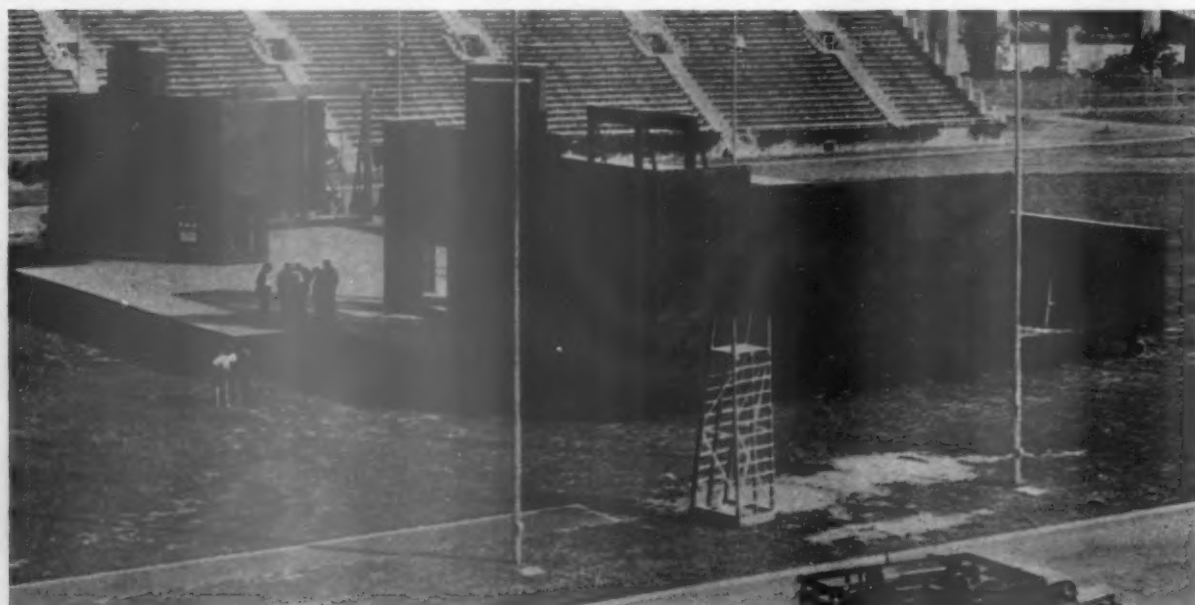
referred to when large stage dimensions are under discussion, measures only 55 feet front and 45 feet deep.

One large tractor can pull the huge stage across the 500 feet of stadium in something less than a half hour. Each of the stage's 212 wheels has a special screw adjustment whereby it can be individually raised or lowered while the stage is in motion. This arrangement is necessary so that a variation in the level of the field will not shift the immense weight of the stage onto the support of only a few wheels.

Audiences totaling more than 200,000 persons attended operettas presented on the movable stage at Randall's Island Stadium during the 1937 season. A new electrical acoustic system makes it possible for the audience of 8000 persons to hear the performance as easily as if they were seated in a small indoor theater. Such

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It would take an immense cast to crowd this movable stage at Randall's Island Stadium!



With the American Municipal Association

THE AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION at its fourteenth annual convention in October, 1937, passed several resolutions that are of special interest to readers of RECREATION.

In 1935 the National Resources Committee, in response to numerous requests, appointed an Urban Committee to investigate the rôle of American urban communities in the economy of the nation. That Committee filed in 1937 its report entitled "Our Cities—Their Rôle in the National Economy." The American Municipal Association urges upon the President and the Congress of the United States the immediate drafting and enactment of legislation to implement the recommendations of the report of the Urban Committee. Such legislation would call for:

1. Establishment by the Federal Government of a division or section of urban information which would serve as a central depository and clearing house of all information about urban communities now collected by all governmental agencies on all levels and by authoritative private organizations.
2. The establishment by the Federal Government of a division or section of urban research which would perform for urban communities functions comparative to those now performed for rural communities by the Department of Agriculture.

The Association also offered resolutions of appreciation to the United States Office of Education and to the Advisory Committee on Education for making possible present training opportunities and urged the continuation of such constructive leadership in this field. This reference was to provisions of the George-Deen Act, passed in 1936 and implemented by appropriations in 1937, providing \$12,000,000 for vocational education in the fields of agriculture, trades and industries, home economics, the distributive occupations and for the training of teachers in these various fields. Practically every state in the Union has initiated such training programs as funds have become available.

One of the objectives of the American Municipal Association and the State Leagues of Municipalities is to raise the standards of municipal administration. Therefore the Association urges the selection of the most competent workers available for municipal administration, entrance into the service and promotion therein being based

With the American Shore and Beach Preservation Association

THE EVER INCREASING popularity of beach recreation requires the establishment of more large state and federal beach playgrounds such as Jones Beach along our ocean, gulf and lake shores, according to speakers who addressed the mid-year meeting of the American Shore and Beach Preservation Association, held in September in Chicago.

Some significant developments were cited. The Chicago Regional Planning Association has recommended the joint acquisition by Illinois, Wisconsin and the Federal Government of from three to twelve miles of beach front on Lake Michigan, about forty miles north of Chicago, and about the same distance south of Milwaukee. The construction of such a park with adequate facilities would, it is believed, serve both these large cities and relieve the strain on the highly residential shore suburbs just north of Chicago. George T. Donoghue, general superintendent of the Chicago Park District, stated that the Park District hopes to secure the entire Chicago lake front in public ownership and eventually to convert it into beach for its entire length, with the exception of channel openings to yacht harbors and lagoons.

J. Spencer Smith, president of the Association, discussed America's shore fronts as a common heritage and as a recreational asset belonging to the whole nation and not merely to those citizens or communities who held title at the waterfront. He said: "The communities or people directly enjoying the riparian rights are essentially trustees and their actions and attitudes should be those of trustees. Our waterfronts are a common heritage and are a part of all the land and not just of that portion to which they are attached. If this be so then the people occupying all the land have an inherent right to these shore fronts. Our vision must be enlarged if we are to understand and avail ourselves of the many benefits nature has blessed us with. We cannot afford to be narrow in our outlook or we will deny to ourselves and our neighbors some of the choicest fruits of our present day civilization."

solely upon merit. The Association insists that if municipalities are to attract and hold the most competent personnel the executives and legislative officials of the United States should give fa-

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You Asked for It!

Question: We have had great difficulty in our swimming pool program, and we have been working on the plan of two admission fees—one for adults and one for children—in defining what is meant by “children.” Our difficulty lies in the fact that no matter what definition we set up there are always individuals who attempt to get by on the cheaper rate. How can this difficulty be met?

Answer: In the municipal swimming pools in Birmingham we have nothing to say about age. We paint a line on the wall of the entrance lobby in all bathhouses where it can be plainly seen by the cashier, and where there is a question he has the persons stand against the wall. If they are below this line we call them children and admit them at children’s prices. If they are taller they pay the adult price. It has eliminated all arguments; one is either over or under.

Of course, you have the problem of the over-developed child to consider, but when you do not state anything about ages that is not very serious. We consulted our local Board of Health and their statistics showed that a twelve year old boy and a thirteen year old girl, under normal conditions, averaged sixty inches in height. We have adopted that standard as our dividing line. Any child under sixty inches is admitted at children’s price and any person over sixty inches pays the adult admission. It proves very satisfactory here and may be of help to some city facing the same problem.—From *R. S. Marshall*, Superintendent of Parks and Recreation, Birmingham, Alabama.

Note: RECREATION will be very glad indeed to receive comments on Mr. Marshall’s plan and to know of the experience of other cities in meeting this problem.

Question: Week-ends at our college appear to be the time for girls to leave Friday afternoon and arrive back Monday morning. I feel that if we had a recreation program planned ahead we would benefit greatly. What have you to suggest? —From a State Teachers College in Massachusetts.

Answer: The most important step in initiating a program of recreation is to discover the real recreational interests of the girls. Otherwise, no matter how varied a program you offer it will not be successful. The problem of providing recrea-

tional opportunities for both men and women should be given consideration in any program for girls of college age. Co-recreational activities need not be limited to parties and dances, but if a program is to be really satisfactory for the girls it should provide ample opportunities for association with young men.

At a meeting of the American Physical Education Association held in New York there was an interesting discussion on the subject of co-recreation in schools, colleges and universities. In answer to the first question asked, “How did you start your co-recreation program?” a number of suggestions were offered. At one college the program started with a folk dancing class to which each girl was asked to invite a young man. The girls demonstrated the dances and then the entire group took part. In another educational institution girls were allowed to entertain young men at the physical education building on certain evenings during the week. Ping-pong and other table and floor games were played. At still another college the girls were allowed to invite their young men friends to a mixed swimming party. After the swim mixed groups played Badminton and other games. A tennis tournament in mixed doubles was the means of starting co-recreation activities in one school. At a junior high school co-recreation clubs were organized in deck tennis, archery and ping-pong.

In answer to the question, “What activities appeal to mixed groups?” a number of suggestions were offered. Tennis, volley ball, Badminton, ping-pong, golf, archery, horseback riding, horse-shoe pitching, skating, bowling—in fact, practically any activity not involving physical contact—was recommended. The report of one college showed that one of the most popular activities was winter sports, including indoor skating, tobogganing and skiing. One delegate stated that a study of fifteen clubs showed that many programs for mixed groups were being sponsored by student organizations, and the range of activities was practically unlimited. Picnics, canoeing and riding were unusually popular.

In *Partners in Play*, published by the National Recreation Association, suggestions are offered

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WORLD AT PLAY

A Skating Rink for Glencoe

WITH the construction of a new school building, school authorities of Glencoe, Minnesota, with assistance from WPA and NYA, devised a plan for providing a recreation area. Adjacent to the site of the school was an unsightly ravine and gully cutting across the city. With the excavation of the new school plant an additional big cut of dirt was made and hauled into the ravine, leveling it off completely. The ground was properly dished for holding water and adequately tiled, leaving two top surface manholes for draining the grounds. The area was a block by half a block in size. The manholes were plugged and the field was wetted down with the first good freezing weather. Before Christmas there was ice to the depth of six inches. Hot water was used successfully to fill in cracks and rough places in the ice. A large warming house was built on wheels so that it could be hauled out to the football field in the fall for use as a dressing hut. Electric lights on twelve high poles lighted the rink during evening hours.

A New Park Created

BY the will of the late George Horace Lorimer, retired editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*, 500 acres stretching along both banks of Pennypack Creek in Abington Township were left to Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, for use as a park.

The Camden County Park Commission

THE Camden County, New Jersey, Park Commission has issued in book form a report of its work from November 1926 to January 1937. The report is an outstanding record of the development of a comprehensive county park system. The book, which is beautifully illustrated with park scenes, is particularly interesting in showing the extent to which citizens have had a part in initiating and guiding the development. The appointment of the commission and the development of the park system grew out of the efforts of the Camden County Park Association, a group of prominent public-spirited citizens. A

number of these leaders were appointed to the original official commission. Another item of interest is the extent to which the park system has benefited from gifts of land. A list of 114 individuals and groups who have donated land is included in the report.

Toyeries for Pittsburgh

FOR the past two years the Bureau of Recreation, Board of Public Works, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in cooperation with the Pittsburgh Playground Society, the Community Fund and the National Council of Jewish Women, has sponsored toyeries where children may borrow toys once a week. There are now five such toyeries in different sections of the city, and hundreds of children come to these centers every Saturday morning to return and borrow toys.

Voters Favor Recreation

THE voters in Canton, Ohio, in a recent election renewed the tax levy for the local recreation program. Only a 65 per cent majority of the votes cast was required to carry the measure, but the citizens showed their faith in the recreation program by a 71 per cent favorable vote. At Cleveland Heights, Ohio, the school levy passed carrying with it a commitment of the local school board to support the recreation program, especially for the summer playground and other activities which serve primarily children and young people.

A State Conference on Public Recreation

THE second annual State Conference on Public Recreation sponsored by the Advisory Committee on New Jersey Public Recreation was held October 20th in Trenton, New Jersey. The conference was based on the question, "How Can Public Recreation Serve and Meet the Needs of New Jersey?" The morning session considered public recreation from a number of angles, as "A Necessary Department in Municipal Government," "A Factor in the Readjustment of the Individual," and "A Factor in the Prevention of Anti-Social Behavior." In the afternoon the

president of the Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of Newark, New Jersey, spoke on "Public Recreation and Its Relation to Labor." There followed a symposium of six speakers considering "Recreation—For Youth Agencies," "For Women's Organizations," "For Parent-Teacher Associations," "For Rural Groups," "For Educational Groups" and "For Colored Groups." "Objectives of State, County and Community Recreation" were also discussed by a member of the staff of the National Recreation Association. The dinner session included an address of welcome by the Governor of New Jersey, a talk on "The State of New Jersey and Public Recreation" by the Consultant Director of the New Jersey State Planning Board and a talk on "Public Recreation, Its Place in American Life Today" by a staff member of the National Recreation Association.

Winter Activities in Akron—The Department of Recreation of Akron, Ohio, reports through the *Recreation Resumé* that the fourteen winter recreation centers in operation have a total registration this year far exceeding that of last year. Activities include athletics, dramatics, art, quiet games, instruction in social and tap dancing and in sewing, woodworking and similar crafts. The average attendance per center per night is approximately 400 boys and girls. Adult groups are also using rooms for forums, music and social recreation.

Reduced Rates for Golf—Each year starting November 1st residents of Union County, New Jersey, may play golf at Galloping Hill for 50 cents any day of the week; out-of-town players are required to pay double this amount. On each fair Sunday and holiday during November between 200 and 300 persons used the course. All the facilities at the club house with the exception of the restaurant are made available for the use of the golfers.

Physical Training in Great Britain—According to a summary of the report of the British Board of Education appearing in the *London Times*, increasing attention is being given to provision of greater playground space for outdoor physical exercises and of playing fields for organized games, especially for the older children. During the nine months ended December 31, 1936, the additional acreage of land acquired by local education authorities for these purposes was

greater than that in either of the two preceding financial years. Other means of promoting health and physical development included camp schools and holiday camps. The growth of the camp movement is indicated by figures showing that the amount expended upon it by local education authorities had grown from over £31,000 in 1933-34 to an estimated sum of £50,700 for 1935-36.

A Recreation Association of Government Employees—Employees of the Department of the Interior and affiliated agencies have organized under the name of "Interior Department Recreation Association" for the purpose of promoting and encouraging "social and athletic activity to the end that there may exist between the employees of the department a feeling of good fellowship and a realization of their common interests and purpose." Membership fees of \$1.00 entitle employees to all the privileges and advantages offered by the association which include recreational opportunities of many types. A mimeographed monthly publication known as the *I.D.R.A. News* carries information regarding developments and news of interest to members.

San Francisco Holds a Hobby Show—San Francisco's first annual community hobby show, conducted under the auspices of the Recreation Commission from November 14th through the 21st at the Museum of Art, was of a strictly amateur nature with no commercial exhibits. There were no registration or admission fees. Initiated by a proclamation of Mayor Rossi, all San Franciscans and their friends were invited to participate. The splendid spirit of cooperation engendered resulted in the participation of the Museum of Art, the School Department, the Public Library, many social and civic groups and well-known hobbyists. Helen Wills Moody designed the official posters. The preview held for exhibitors and their friends on November 14th attracted 1,026 people, while the final afternoon's count was recorded as 1,823. The space granted for hobby show purposes by the museum included the beautiful central court and the adjoining corridor. Sixty-five types of representative hobby interests were given space. Only fractions of large exhibits could be accepted and it was necessary to decline many exhibits because of lack of space. Four "finest in the world" collections were exhibited. Subjects included rare and fine book bindings, natural history, models, needlecraft,

weaving and varied collections. Daily demonstrations in arts and crafts gave vitality to exhibits and proved a valuable feature.

Flower Show Draws Crowd — More than 17,000 people visited the annual chrysanthemum and begonia show conducted by the Horticultural Department in the greenhouses at Branch Brook Park of the Essex County Park Commission. The Recreation Department of the Commission was among the non-commercial exhibitors in the "fair" conducted by the Physical Education Department of the New Jersey State Teachers' Association at the thirty-eighth annual convention held in Atlantic City in November.

Leisure for Townspeople — From Warsaw, Poland, comes a booklet, "Leisure for Townspeople," published by the Institute for Social Problems. The author has listed the following forms of recreational activities: organization of health camps and excursions; facilities for week-end outings; city planning connected with the problems of recreation; allotments; the relationship of housing problems to the use of leisure; art in the home; handicrafts; education in art and music; intellectual and moral education; physical training, and recreation for children. He cites the following as fundamental: (1) a common plan linking together recreational agencies working on individual lines; (2) the adaptation of leisure facilities to the needs of individuals and of social groups; (3) the participation of workers and employees in recreational planning and organization, and (4) suitable and qualified leadership.

Street Play Fatal to Children—According to the September 1937 News Letter of the Michigan Juvenile Delinquency Information Service, children playing in the street contributed 1,410 or 8.7 per cent of the 16,160 pedestrians killed by automobiles in the United States in 1936 and 41,940 or 14.3 per cent of the 293,350 pedestrians injured.

A Playground in Athens—Kaissariani Playground in Athens, Greece, is meeting a real need. Operated under the supervision of the minister of physical education, it was first organized by the Near East Foundation as a part of its demonstration program in child and community welfare activities. It is the only playground in the country adequately equipped and properly organized as a



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model field where hundreds of children and young people may enjoy outdoor games. The director of physical education is very enthusiastic about the project and efforts are being made to open up similar playgrounds in other sections of the country.

Hobby Riders—A North Carolina newspaper reports that after questioning 2,106 high school students, Dr. George E. Davis of the University of Iowa has concluded that a person with several hobbies is smarter than those with none. Dr. Davis found that smarter pupils tend to have a greater number of hobbies than those with less intelligence.

A New Home for a Detroit Settlement—Franklin Street Settlement of Detroit, Michigan, after fifty-seven years of service is building a new \$200,000 home on a site donated by Mr. and Mrs. Edsel Ford. The settlement will have not only facilities for its regular work but also living quarters for resident students who are working for advanced degrees in social work. The grounds of the two story building will provide all facilities

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necessary for a modern community program. In one wing there will be a fully equipped gymnasium and bowling alley. Another will be occupied by the auditorium with a connecting kitchen and service rooms. On the ground floor there will be club and game rooms and classrooms for metal work, wood carving, sewing, cooking and laundry work. On the second floor a completely equipped nursery and nursery school will care for preschool age boys and girls, and living quarters will be provided for six staff members as well as ten resident students. Today the work

of the settlement is divided into three main divisions—the day nursery, the summer camp, and group and club work.

New Municipally Owned Auditoriums— Forty-eight cities ranging in size from Primrose, Nebraska, with a population of 210, to Kansas City, Missouri, with its population of almost 400,000, built municipal auditoriums in 1936 or 1937 with the assistance of PWA grants, according to an article in the September issue of *Public Management*. Only twelve of these cities are over 10,000 and seventeen have less than 1,000 population. The article, entitled "New Municipally Owned Auditoriums," describes the facilities provided and gives information regarding management, financial policy, rate policies and rates. The article states that municipal auditoriums are regarded in many cities as essential civic undertakings and not as revenue-producing enterprises. "In fact, in many cities no attempt is made to make the auditorium pay its way; some officials hold that a public building which is attractive and frequently used as the social, recreational, civic and cultural center of the town should be supported, in part at least, from tax funds."

The Hiking Year—The Municipal Hiking Club sponsored by the Recreation Department of the Minneapolis Park Board is to be congratulated on its sixteenth Year Book, an unusually attractive issue. The Club's activities for each month of the year are recorded. Delightful pictures accompanying each month's events will recall happy memories to the campers long after the trips themselves are past history.

The Amusement Industry

(Continued from page 642)

shows that such expenditures are once again on an upward trend.

Total receipts of all amusement places of \$699,031,000 in the latter year, compare with \$530,218,000, in the former, or an increase of 34 per cent; total cost of production in the motion picture industry has already been shown to have increased in these two years 57 per cent and the value of radio production 65 per cent. During the past year, comparable statistics are not available but the internal revenue receipts on theater and other admissions showed, for the fiscal year 1936, an increase of 11 per cent over those of the fiscal

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STRUTHERS BURT in the *December Forum and Century*—"As to the accredited upper class, if you wish to find out more about its secondary education, you can do no better than to read Sargent's Handbook of Private Schools; 21st edition. This is as necessary to the well-to-do parent as a marriage certificate. . . . A mine of pertinent quotations."

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MARGARET MEAD, Bajoeng Gede, Bali, Netherlands Indies—"I can think of no better way of measuring the changes which have occurred in educational thought since leaving the United States, almost two years ago, than a glimpse into your Handbook."

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Write for Table of Contents.

PORTER SARGENT

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year 1935, and sales of radio sets increased 40 per cent.

Further expansion in public expenditures would appear assured as national income increases, with a corresponding growth in the amusement industry, for motion pictures, the radio and more general forms of commercial entertainment have won a place in our national life from which the experience of the depression indicates they cannot easily be dislodged. Greater leisure for wage earners under the impetus of the current movement for shorter working hours, moreover, should serve to increase still more the popular demand for amusements.

Model Playgrounds for Cleveland

(Continued from page 647)

was done by private contract, the Foundation employing the contractor directly.

These model playgrounds have already proved of distinct value—educationally at least—to the community. While not large they were built to serve as demonstrations of what Cleveland's playgrounds could be and as indicating what should be done when capital account funds are made available for recreational purposes. City officials and many interested organizations and individuals, it is believed, have been convinced of the demonstration value of these playgrounds and of the need for similar improvements in other sections of the city. The next step, of course, is the procuring of funds for development of additional playgrounds as well as the reconstruction of existing grounds. The city has already developed excellent plans for several sites.

Time alone will establish the future value of the Cleveland Foundation's gifts to the city of Cleveland. Meanwhile there must be a continuation of competent leadership on the demonstration projects so that they may serve the public efficiently, and effectively point the way to more adequate provision for the recreational needs of the city's children and youth.

Fair Play, in Football and So On

(Continued from page 648)

itself to smaller squads, taking great pride in playing 'eleven men of iron.'

To not a syllable of which did I object, nor am I objecting now, for I think that what my friend said probably is true. But it quite missed my point, which has to do with *sportsmanship*—a mightyly



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important element in education all along the line, from the cradle to the grave. The difference between sport and war lies exactly there. Aside from its characteristic concrete horrors and indecencies, the principal demoralization of war and its techniques takes place in the characters of the participants and of the peoples behind them. The shrewd difference between an officer and a gentleman is in the fact that a typical military man (of any allegiance, "civilized" or savage) will glory in and hail as a "victory" the annihilation of an inferior by a superior force; an instance in which fresh reserves are thrown in to overwhelm an exhausted enemy. It does not occur to him to be ashamed of it—he isn't built or trained that way. The motto of the war-maker is "victory at any price." A gentleman, unless hypnotized by military hocus-pocus, scorns to accept victory on any such terms. Nor would it be tolerated in any sport—except football under the auspices of the "higher" education! Try to imagine Yale or Harvard (not to mention Oxford or Cambridge), halfway down the course on the Thames, finding its crew or some member of it exhausted and its boat a length behind; taking "time out" to put in fresh rowers—perhaps even a whole fresh crew—the result of

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the race depending upon which had the largest supply of substitutes to draw upon!

Bret Harte's immortal "Heathen Chinee," whose smile it was (naturally) childlike and bland, had reserves . . .

"In his sleeves, which were large,
 He had twenty-four packs!"

This isn't sport; it's playing with loaded dice; the only possibly redeeming circumstance being that the inevitable loser knows that they are loaded. In real sport, engaged in "for the game's sake" by gentlemen and scholars—yes, even in prize fights—effort is made to equalize the physical factors and let skill and prowess win. Substitutions should be allowed only in case of actual disablement; at any rate reserves should be as a matter of course, as to numbers at least, on equal terms. I shall continue to hope for the day when present practices in this regard will be as unlawful as mayhem in a wrestling match.

A Progressive Game Kit

(Continued from page 652)

The game is played as in regular quoits. Ringers score three points; one point is scored for each of the two rings that lie nearest the peg. Rings that do not touch the board are disregarded. Twenty-one points constitute a game.

In progressive parties all four of the players throw one ring each, and the nearest ring scores one point. Then all throw again until the time is up.

Pop Goes the Weasel. Groups have played this game a whole evening—it is so exciting. Everyone stands around a table holding a string with a cork tied to the opposite end. The weasels (corks) are grouped in the center of the table. One person, "it," holds a tin pan small enough so that it may be held upside down in the palm of one hand and a pair of dice in the other. The dice are shaken and thrown on the table. Should seven or eleven turn up, the players try to yank their weasels from the table before "it" can pop the pan down over them. Any player whose weasel is caught under the pan pays "it" one point. In scoring for progressive games "it" gets one point for every weasel he catches, while the person whose weasel is caught is docked one point. "It" continues to throw the dice until seven or eleven comes up. When he has attempted to catch the weasel he passes the dice and tin pan to the person on his right who then becomes "it." Pad the table



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or use one which will not be marred by the pan.

Cootie. One dice is used for this game. Number 1 stands for the body, 2 for the head, 3 for the leg, 4 for the antenna, 5 for the eyes, 6 for the tail. Each player is given a paper and pencil. The players take turns in rolling the dice. When a player rolls the 1 he draws an oval figure on his paper to represent the body of a cootie and is entitled to another roll. If he rolls a 3 (leg) or 6 (tail) he adds that part of the body to the cootie. However, if he rolls any of these parts before he rolls 1 (body) he cannot add them. Likewise, if he rolls 5 (eyes) or 4 (antenna) before he rolls 2 (head) he cannot add them because the cootie does not yet have a head. When the player rolls a number that can be used in the construction of the cootie he is entitled to another roll. One point is scored for each part of the cootie when the whistle blows. Two dice may be used if desired in order to make the game move faster.

The kit contains a few commercial games, but a number of these may be made in the recreation department workshop. Among these are the dart game, pick-up sticks, anagrams, bean bag board and indoor horseshoes.

Recreational Training for Catholic Institutions

(Continued from page 655)

- D. Expression in Art, Hobbies, Room Decorations
- E. Service to a Cause or for Other People
- F. Team Work; Clubs
- G. Spiritual Values in Camp Fires, Ceremonials, Young People's Groups
- 4. *Desire for Recognition*
 - A. Opportunity to Excel
 - B. Opportunity to Be Alone
 - C. Club Membership; especially in national groups
 - D. Chance to Talk, Explain, Articulate
 - E. Dress Individually
 - F. Leadership
 - G. Special Personal Recognition on Birthday, Convalescent Time, etc.

Summary

In this article an effort has been made to suggest some of the colorful aspects of recreational institutes held for workers in Catholic institutions, to fix attention on the significance of such

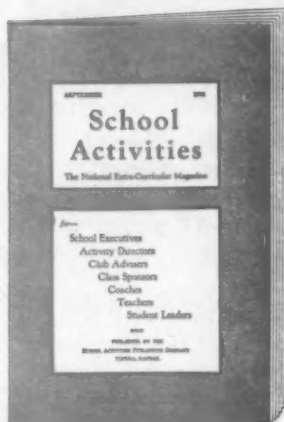
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courses, to tell how they are organized, and briefly to describe their content. The utilization of such institutes by Catholic authorities is important recognition of the values in planned recreation in institutional management.

"The Catholic Church," says Miss Barnes, "realizes that its institutions must offer training in leisure time pursuits as well as religious and academic knowledge. Milwaukee, Green Bay and Riverdale have set splendid examples to be followed by other groups."

Map Making for Community Study

(Continued from page 656)

tray bottom, but the clay hardened so rapidly that it was necessary to measure downward from strings stretched at the level of the top of the tray. As soon as the clay base was finished, the entire surface was covered with vaseline, partly to hold the moisture and partly to keep the paper next to be applied from sticking.

Strips of newspapers dipped in a pail of cold

water paste were laid on. These strips were somewhat larger than the half-inch by four inch strips recommended for mask making, but it must be kept in mind that the boys were working on a large area. Where the features of the city were abrupt, as on the banks of the river, shorter strips were used, but on the flat areas strips one foot long by one inch wide were quite satisfactory. Six to ten layers of paper were applied on the four maps made to date. When thoroughly dry the paper mat was lifted off the clay base forming a light, sturdy, shell-like relief map. After smoothing the top layer by using fine sandpaper the whole surface was painted with a flat paint. The boys then painted the outstanding landmarks in color. The river, creeks and swamp areas were marked in, the main highways and streets were indicated, and all park areas were colored. Because the school buildings played such an important part in the problems to be considered, small models were carved from ivory soap and fastened in place with glue. On one map white pine blocks were used, but we found that architectural detail was not as easily obtained with these as with the soap. The schools were then colored to resemble the originals.

The maps, when completed, were from twelve to twenty pounds, but eight to ten pounds of this weight are in the wooden frame cut from three-quarter inch cypress and braced by some of the irregular left-over strips.

To test the rigidity of the map shells a 75 pound weight was placed on the six layer shell, bridging two hills. This weight had no effect on the shell. Additional maps were made by putting more vaseline on the cast and adding layers of paper as in the first process.

No sooner did the maps begin to take shape than many requests came in for them. The Kalamazoo Chamber of Commerce, the Y.M.C.A., the Recreation Council, the Civic League and the Council of Social Agencies have all seen the possibility in studying local problems of using such a portrayal of spatial relationships of places and people in Kalamazoo, and have ordered maps.

The Idea Spreads

The project has had great value in giving boys and girls an opportunity to do real creative work, and the idea is spreading so rapidly that other boys and girls are being offered this medium for self-expression. The principal of one elementary school has asked to borrow the metal tray and clay

so that the children may mold a base and make maps of their district. Streets will be about one inch wide and each child will be able to prepare a soap model of his own home. Vacant lots and recreational facilities will be marked on the map. The principal of the school plans to mark the houses where there is a communicable disease. This particular district offers an unusually interesting project because seven-eighths of the district is outside the political district of the city but in the school district. We believe that the project, widely used, cannot fail to lead to an awareness of common community problems.

Use of Radio in the Local Recreation Program

(Continued from page 659)

what overworked it is still one of the best mediums.

6. Local interest is coming to be recognized as more important for education than national interest.

7. Programs must be followed by some literature which will provide a continuing interest—something to do.

8. Simple crafts work has been successfully guided in the homes—nature study, folk ways, etc., are effective.

Social Opportunity through Community Planning

(Continued from page 662)

Present Developments

Facilities for shuffleboard and modified bowling are being planned in one of the basement rooms of the center. The recent acquisition of beautiful costume plates and models of Pennsylvania historical buildings from the Museum Extension Division of the Works Progress Administration has made possible the establishment of an interesting museum exhibit. Puppets and marionettes have also been received from the WPA, making possible the development of puppet and marionette troupes and entertainments.

Matching the acquisition of these material facilities, equipment and exhibits is the increased use of the center by various local groups and organizations as a place of meeting. The center is more than a building. It is becoming the center of numerous activities as well as the center from which other community activities radiate.

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Cooperation

The interest and cooperation of the members of the Borough Council and bank officials in providing facilities for a community center are the basis upon which citizens have been able to develop a community program. Of equal significance is the fact that the members of the Board of Education feel that school facilities and services should be made available to all citizens.

Paid leadership for supervising program activities at the center and playgrounds, made available through the Division of Recreation and Adult Education of the WPA, has also been an important factor in the success of the program. Valuable assistance has also been given by youth whose services have been made available through the National Youth Administration.

Possibly the most essential element in the success of the venture has been the public-spirited manner in which citizens of the community give of their time, money and effort to provide a wholesome program of leisure-time activities for their fellow citizens.

Beautification by Cooperation

(Continued from page 664)

scale. Following a suggested plan, residents concentrated on the planting of azaleas, camellias and crêpe myrtle. Within two years Port Arthur had abandoned the appearance of a typical industrial community to become known as a city of roses and flowers.

Lighting of Outdoor Recreation Facilities

(Continued from page 666)

facilities. Three of these agencies meet all of their lighting costs in this way, four meet 50 per cent of their costs and one agency meets 25 per cent. The fees charged and the methods of charging for different facilities are as follows:

1. *Softball.* Seventeen agencies report participation fees for softball. Three methods of charging are in operation: (1) team entry or membership fees, (2) hourly rates and (3) flat rates per game. Membership or entry fees reported range between \$5 and \$10. The hourly rates reported were \$.80 and \$1.00. The only flat rate reported was \$1.50 per game.

2. *Tennis.* Seventeen agencies charge for tennis. Twelve of these agencies reported the following rates:

Rate	No. of Agencies
\$.20 an hour	1
.25 an hour	6
.25 for 40 minutes..	1
.40 an hour	1
.50 an hour	3

Average rate \$.29 an hour 12

3. *Swimming.* Charges for swimming are levied by seven agencies. These charges vary between \$.10 and \$.25 per person.

4. *Football.* Six agencies report participation fees for football. Two agencies charge hourly rates of \$1.00 and \$.50. One agency charges \$1.00 per game, and another charges 25 per cent of the gross income derived from the game. The other two agencies failed to indicate their method of charging.

5. *Baseball.* Of the four agencies charging for baseball, one charges \$1.00 per game or \$.50 an hour and another charges 25 per cent of the gross income.

6. *Basketball and Bowling.* One agency reports participation fees for bowling and another for basketball.

7. *Stadiums.* Three agencies charge participa-

Ellen M. Tower



On January 9, 1938, Ellen M. Tower, who helped in starting the sand garden work for children in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1885, died at her home in Lexington, Massachusetts. She was in her ninetieth year.

A number of years ago Miss Tower presented to the town of Lexington, Massachusetts, the park which now bears her name. In the year 1927 Joseph Lee was toastmaster at a special dinner given in honor of Ellen Tower to recognize her services to the recreation movement.

tion fees for the use of their stadiums when admission fees are collected by the using teams.

Admission Fees. Forty-three or 31 per cent of the agencies reporting lighted facilities charge admission fees. Five agencies meet 100 per cent of the cost in this manner, three meet 50 per cent and one meets 25 per cent.

Fourteen agencies charge admission fees for softball, six for football, five for swimming, four for baseball and one charges for basketball. One agency charges admission fees for entertainments in an outdoor theater. The other twelve agencies failed to indicate the facilities for which admission fees are charged.

Admission fees for softball range between \$.05 and \$.15 per person with six of the nine agencies charging \$.10. Football fees range between \$.25 and \$.50 per person. Baseball fees range between \$.10 and \$.25, and \$.15 per person is charged by

(Continued on next page)

Magazines and Pamphlets

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of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

The Camping Magazine, January 1938

All-Year-Round Use of Our Summer Camps,
by Harold M. Gore

College Camping Courses, by Charles B. Frasher

The Journal of Health and Physical Education,
January 1938

The Significance of Physical Education in Modern
Life, by Blanche M. Trilling

Trends in Health and Physical Education, by Helen
Norman Smith

Outing Activities at Middlebury College, by Marion
L. Young

Indoor Group Golf Instruction, by Leonore K. Alway
Water Polo for Girls

New Gymnasium "Scooter" Activities and Games

The American City, December 1937

Louisville Plans Riverfront Development,
by H. W. Alexander

New Jersey WPA Converts City Dump Into a Park
A Beautiful Yet Practical Bandstand in Canton, Ill.

The Journal of Health and Physical Education,
December 1937

Physical Education and Adult Education, by Harry
Woodburn Chase

Sports in the U. S. S. R., by Percy M. Dawson, M.D.
Playdays in a High School, by Margaret Clapsaddle

Leisure, December 1937

Homemade Wreaths for Christmas, by J. A. Emmett
Hobby Councils Stimulate Interest, by John E. Hubel
Creative Art Projects for the Novice, by Agnes
Choate Wonson

Different Christmas Cards, by Dorothy G. Van Allen
Winter Picnics, by Ruby Price Weeks

Child Life, January 1938

Things-To-Do for Boys and Girls

Scholastic Coach, January 1938

Ice Hockey Fundamentals, by George P. Geran
Sensationalism in Sports, by Ross Allen

PAMPHLETS

*Annual Report of the Parkersburg, West Virginia, Board
of Recreation*, 1936-1937

*Citizen Leadership—Lay and Expert and the Problems of
Leisure*

Third Annual Report of the Chicago Recreation
Commission

The New Swimmin' Hole, Fall Issue 1937

Division of Sanitary Engineering, State Department
of Public Health, Springfield, Illinois

The Evansville Survey

Conducted by Carter Taylor for Community Chests
and Councils, Inc., 1937

*City of Austin, Texas, Special Report of the City Mana-
ger, Recreation Department*, 1937

*Annual Report of the Division of Parks and Recreation
of the Department of Public Welfare, City of St. Louis*,
1936-1937

Handbook of the American Library Association Bulletin,
November 1937

Snow Sports in Southern California

THE IDEA of snow sports in Southern California comes to most recreation enthusiasts with a bit of shock. The "land of sunny climes" does not, in one's imagination, lend itself to such developments as snow trains, ski huts, and a St. Moritz American style. Nevertheless, it is true. *Trails Magazine*, the quarterly publication of the Mountain League of Southern California, invites its readers to one thousand square miles of snow covered mountain range over a mile high, within easy access of the population centers of Southern California. Open for three months of the year, this great area now competes with the best snow sports areas of the country.

The popularity of skiing, known as "ski madness," seems to be universal. Membership in the ski clubs of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association is said to have more than doubled in the past two years. The Pacific Northwest not only draws its thousands during the winter season, but a midsummer ski tournament on Mount Hood adds a new phase to the sport. Yosemite has developed some of its ski possibilities within the last three or four years, and plans for wider use of its accessible snow areas. Skiing has gone de luxe in these parts. No longer is the dizzy downward thrill followed by a long hard pull up the hill. The ski tow or a ride in a cable car or on a funicular railway takes the grind out of skiing and makes possible more breath-taking "moments of ecstasy" on the long descent.

Southern California is to be congratulated on this new development in its recreation world. The soft delights of winter resorts by the sea may have to look to their laurels as "ski madness" takes possession of the minds of young men and women. "When you see individuals spending their summers climbing mountains and doing exercises learned from ski exercise books just to keep their muscles in trim for skiing, you will know that here is a sport that has something for you. It is bound to pay dividends in health and zestful living."

(Continued from preceding page)

each of the agencies asking a fee for basketball and the outdoor theater. Charges for swimming were not reported.

Your Museum

(Continued from page 669)

available for teaching history and appreciation of music.

In Chicago

Twenty-five years ago organized direct service to the schools of Chicago was instituted by the Field Museum of Natural History with the establishment by the late Norman Wait Harris of the N. W. Harris Public School Extension. An endowment of \$250,000 was provided. The museum is in daily contact with every public elementary school in Chicago, as well as with most of the high schools, parochial, practice, continuation, parental, private and other types of schools.

By means of traveling exhibition cases, the Harris Extension in effect establishes a branch of the museum at each school. Loans of these cases containing natural history and economic material were begun on a small scale in 1913. The activity has expanded until at the present time two cases are sent every two weeks to each of the 434 schools, having a total enrollment of approximately 700,000 pupils. The exhibits are displayed in classrooms, school corridors and assembly halls.

The largest of the traveling exhibits is devoted to zoology and includes mammals, birds, insects, fishes, reptiles and amphibians. Another series of cases contains realistic reproductions of wild flowers and plants in natural settings. There are also many cases showing steps in the preparation and manufacture of food, clothing materials, glass, paper, chinaware, linoleum and other industrial products.

Adults have opportunities to examine the cases at such centers as Y.M.C.A.'s, Y.W.C.A.'s, social settlements, community clubs and employees' organizations in industrial plants. Branches of the Chicago Public Library use the cases to stimulate interest in books on nature.

In New York City

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, offers courses and lectures on various subjects and occasional concerts. An announcement of lectures to be given from February through May 1938 includes free lectures on Greek art and civilization, the social aspects of art through successive periods, color and design, and design in the decorative arts. There will be two special lectures on Egyptian art. Week-day and Sunday tours of the collections offered in the first term will be continued.

which will be sent without charge to anyone requesting it, gives a detailed schedule of all the lectures mentioned and of additional courses planned especially for members of the museum and teachers in the public schools.

Even the Theater Takes to the Trailer

(Continued from page 670)

operettas as the "Student Prince," offered the opening night, kept the stadium packed night after night.

Additional work done in connection with the stadium included the building of new cement approaches and the provision of parking space for automobiles.

More than 90 percent of the labor involved in construction of the stage was furnished by the Works Progress Administration of New York City. The WPA also supplied steel for the framework. The woodwork, undercarriage, and wheel materials were purchased by the city.

With the American Municipal Association

(Continued from page 671)

avorable consideration to the merit system. The American Municipal Association has, through a committee, been studying the possibility of removal of the clause of the Federal Social Security Act which exempts municipal employees from the provisions of this Act. The efforts to this end were to be continued during the coming year.

You Asked for It!

(Continued from page 672)

for many types of activities which young men and young women can enjoy together.

More About Horseshoe Pitching Equipment

The "You Asked for It!" column has aroused much interest. In the January issue there appeared a statement suggesting a method of securing horseshoe pegs. One of our readers has written in to suggest that the equipment manufactured by the Diamond Calk Horseshoe Company at Duluth, Minnesota, provides an official court which holds the stake rigidly and at the proper angle. This court, which is sunk in the ground and filled with clay, conforms to national horseshoe pitching regulations and is used in tournament play throughout the country.

A Notable Gift

LESS THAN three weeks before Lima, Ohio, was to vote on the issue of levying a special tax for the purchase of a park and lake property, it was announced that the purchase had been made by a local business man, Thomas R. Schoonover, and the property given to the city with a fund for its development. Formerly known as McCulloughs Lake, the forty-nine acre area had been for many years a commercial amusement park with a swimming pool, dance pavilion and numerous amusement features. At one time a very popular resort, it had become run down of late years. The property consists of twenty-six acres of water and a surrounding rim of land widening to a considerable degree in some places. It is located in a section of the city without park and play space at the present time. The lake is admirably adapted to skating, boating and water carnivals, and the wider sections of the land may be developed as play and picnic areas. There is much opportunity for plantings, nature trails and beauty spots. Tentative plans now include swimming pools, a boathouse and a building adapted for year-round use.

In addition to this gift of the property, Mr. Schoonover has agreed to give \$25,000 toward the development and to match a \$5,000 contribution from the city each year for a period of ten years. Of equal importance to the project is his personal interest in the project, as he has accepted the chairmanship of a special board to develop the park and has said that he expects to make this his own leisure time or hobby interest.

In his letter announcing the gift, Mr. Schoonover said it was "an expression of my pride in our city and in acknowledgment of one of our greatest needs, with particular thought for our children today and the oncoming generation of tomorrow." He stipulated that the entire property be forever dedicated to the people of Lima for park purposes. Assurances have been received from WPA authorities of their approval of a project for the improvement of the property, and it is expected that work will begin shortly in tearing down buildings, cleaning up the grounds and doing some necessary grading.

The appreciation by his fellow citizens of Mr. Schoonover's generosity was shown at a public meeting when the deed was delivered to the Mayor, and by the action of the City Council in naming the area Schoonover Park.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Games

By Jessie H. Bancroft, M.P.E. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$4.00. School Edition, \$3.00.

TO THE MANY recreation workers, physical educators, club leaders, teachers and others who have used Miss Bancroft's book on games for so many years which so long has been an invaluable guide to workers in many fields, the announcement that the revised edition of the book is ready for distribution will come as welcome news. The changes in the book consist mainly of additions, new games having been added to each section. New research in foreign countries has resulted in the inclusion of a number of games which did not appear in the original edition. The majority of games presented have been newly written and brought up to date with official rules. As a result, the volume—and the book contains about 700 pages—now covers a much larger amount of material and a wider range of interest than in its original form, while all that has been most useful has been retained. The index has a valuable feature in that it indicates the grades and the ages at which each game may be appropriately used.

Home Play and Play Equipment For the Preschool Child

Children's Bureau Publication No. 238. Government Printing Office, Washington. \$10.

THE GREATER PART of this practical booklet is devoted to suggestions for making outdoor play equipment, and diagrams and directions are offered for such equipment and apparatus as the sand box, play plank and sawhorse, and swing and climbing bars. There are also suggestions for toys, books and pictures. The opening section entitled "Play a Way of Learning" stresses the values of play and offers an introduction to the more practical subjects discussed.

Adult Education

By Kirtley F. Mather and Dorothy Hewitt. D. Appleton-Century Company, New York. \$1.75.

ONE OF THE highly stimulating and inviting opportunities before adult education is the fostering of this newly-found joy in the creative arts: dancing for the overwrought business woman; dramatics for the in-grown store clerk; etching for the financier; drawing for the ticker-tape mechanic, and so on down the long line of adults. We are beginning to have a strong suspicion that within every normal human being, there lies creative ability that needs only a chance to flower." This is the conclusion of the authors of this volume after four years of experience in conducting the Boston Center for Adult Education, which has drawn nearly two thousand persons from all walks of life to its classes, craft shops, and discussions. This book describes the factors that make for success in the enterprise.

The principles and methods that were applied in breaking down prejudices, of enlisting the interest of the com-

munity, of planning programs, and in selecting leadership are described in objective fashion. The chapter on analysis of the community is of special interest. Almost half of the book is given to a description of method—how to use group discussion, the public conversation, the panel, the lectures, the forum, and the symposium. While emphasizing the educational value of the program center, the authors assert that "as yet, adult education is considered by most people to be a kind of elevated recreation."

Europe at Play

By L. H. Weir. A. S. Barnes & Company, New York. \$10.00.

THE DEVELOPMENT of recreation in Europe in the last two decades has gone on with astonishing rapidity although the beginnings of many manifestations of it hark back for a much longer period. Some of the developments in the small garden movement, in physical recreation activities and areas, in forest recreation, nature instruction and facilities and Youth Hostel movement have been traced in this volume by L. H. Weir. As a Fellow of the Oberlaender Trust during the summer of 1933 and again for almost the entire year of 1936, Mr. Weir studied recreation organization, facilities and activities in a number of European countries. The study is by no means complete, and the author asks that it be considered as a preliminary exploration only.

Of special interest to recreation workers is the chapter on the Cultural Use of Leisure with its description of municipally and stated owned theaters, of folk music and dances and of arts and handicrafts. A number of the special leisure-time organizations operating in several of the European countries are described.

The book is profusely illustrated by beautiful photographs.

Out of Doors With Birds

By Emma F. Byers. The Womans Press, New York City. \$1.00.

MANY PEOPLE are discouraged from turning a more or less casual interest in birds into a real hobby because they are dismayed and confused by the detail in bird guide books. Having read this chatty 85-page book pointing out in simple anecdotal style the highlights of bird study and bird identification, the bird lover will find learning to use a guide book and "discovering" birds easier and more exciting. The basic material applies to all birds, but the examples are confined to birds of eastern North America.

How Fare American Youth?

Homer P. Rainey and others. A report of the American Youth Commission. D. Appleton-Century Co. \$1.50.

WHAT YOUNG PEOPLE are asking for specifically are more playgrounds, community centers where supervised crafts, hobbies, forums, dramatics and music can be indulged in, swimming pools and organized sports."

Leadership in directing such activities "is a high calling requiring experience in group directing, ability to organize, initiative and ingenuity, buoyant personality, acquaintance with the whole field of crafts, the fine arts, games, sports and entertainment features, and an educational background of sociology, pedagogy, government, biology, psychology, guidance and physical education. Perfection cannot be expected but the men and women required for recreational directorship must be able to manage a program unobtrusively yet certainly; must be attractive to young and old; must possess teaching ability and the capacity to respect all types of personalities. Neither playgrounds nor indoor programs can operate safely and successfully without such leadership."

These statements constitute the heart of the findings submitted to the American Youth Commission on the subject of recreation. The findings were based on federal, state and municipal youth surveys and censuses published in fifteen different states. The studies cover population trends among youth, their employment status, youth and schools, youth and health, rural youth, colored youth, youth and the home, and finally youth and the larger citizenship.

The problems of youth outlined in this volume are staggering. Only sixty percent of all employable young people, 16 to 24, have been able to find work. Their median wage is \$15. a week and large numbers of them work without pay. One out of eight finds his way to a state hospital. On the farm there are two million more youth than are needed to grow commercial agricultural products. A million and a half who would normally be married have been forced to postpone that event. Youth neglects the church because its message to him is not a vital one. Negro youth above all faces the most difficult handicaps, economical and educational, and is threatened by the most serious health hazards. In the face of these problems youth asks for more adequate recreational facilities. In a rural community in Wisconsin the first desire expressed by youth was for recreation even "before more work with pay." In Detroit more than one-fourth of the youths studied said that recreation was their most difficult problem. Ten surveys in the various parts of the United States show that the recreational picture is the same everywhere.

This book is a real challenge to recreation leaders and is deserving of careful reading. It should get into the hands of committeemen, city officials and especially those lay persons of whom there are still a few who feel that the recreation job is done.

Books on Handcraft.

The Harter Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
Each \$1.10 plus \$1.10 postage.

Recreation workers and other leaders who may not be familiar with the Harter publications will want to know that there are available a number of booklets on handcraft prepared by Edwin T. Hamilton, well-known author of a number of books on handcraft. Among these are *Making 30 Kites That Fly*, with full directions and diagrams; *Coping Saw Carpentry*, with directions for making a large number of household articles, and *Building Model Airplanes That Fly*. These exceedingly practical booklets and many others on subjects of interest to recreation leaders are available.

Reading for Fun.

By Eloise Ramsey. National Council of Teachers of English, 211 West 68th Street, Chicago. \$20.

This list of books for boys and girls in the elementary school was prepared for the National Council of Teachers of English with the cooperation of its Committee on Recreational Reading for Elementary Schools. Each page offers a short list of books about something in which boys

and girls are interested. Many new books are introduced or old favorites appear, and all the books included have illustrations. The books are classified under the following headings: Good Times at Home; City, Country and Travel; Animals Everywhere; People and Things We Like; Old Tales and Brave Deeds; Magic and Poetry; Our World—Today and Long Ago; America and Her Neighbors; Festivals and Holidays. The attractive illustrations which have been used and the effective way in which the lists are presented cannot fail to make their appeal to the children for whom these lists have been prepared.

Surveys of Youth.

By D. L. Harley. The American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. \$50.

To help meet the need for definite information on the present condition of American youth, the American Youth Commission has brought together, for the benefit of the individual and group wanting to know what studies of youth have been made in recent years, some significant facts about youth surveys made in the United States since 1931. It identifies and briefly describes 166 surveys, national, regional, state and local, classifies them, provides analytical aids which will enable particular groups of surveys to be readily isolated, and tells how to obtain copies of reports.

Dancing Dolls.

Add-a-Puppet Play Series. By Hamburg Puppet Guild, Hamburg, New York. Samuel French, New York. \$75.

In this collection of seven puppet plays for children the plays offered are simple and easily produced. While some of the characters are used in more than one of the plays, there is enough variety to maintain interest. The foreword contains some suggestions of value to beginning puppeteers. There is no royalty for amateur use.

Fundamental Handball.

By Bernath E. Phillips. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. \$1.50.

This book may be used not only by handball novices but by more experienced players and instructors. The material is presented clearly and intelligibly, as are the pictures and diagrams. The book is divided into six parts: An Introduction to the Sport; to the Novice; the Fundamentals; the Shots; to the More Advanced Player; to the Instructor. There is an appendix containing official rules. The attractive presentation of practical material makes this book a valuable one for gymnasium instructors as well as for handball players.

Growing Up with Music.

By Beatrice Perham. Neil A. Kjos Music Company, Chicago. \$25 each.

A series of very attractively printed and illustrated booklets for children's reading, each one of which is in happy keeping with the present school emphasis on "units" of study. For younger children *Jerry and Janet on the Farm* is a delightful tale interspersed with related songs well suited to the children. Also for younger children are *Come, Let Us Make a Garden* and *Songs of Travel and Transport*, the latter, good also for somewhat older children, taking one from hiking through sailing, skiing with the Swiss, horseback-riding with the Cosacks, going about in a jinrikisha with the Japanese, in a sled with Eskimos, to travel in a street car, a train and in an airplane, with one or more songs for each sort of transportation. For older children are two books about the singers of the Middle Ages, one about *The Troubadours*, and the other about the *Minstrels and Minnesingers*. There is also *The Music of Early Greece* rightly said to be "a sincere effort to give the young student some feeling for, and an understanding of, what was once a

great factor in the life of a great people." Last in the series is *Christmas: Its Music, Origins, and Traditions*, which is the most attractive and revealing little book about Christmas that we know.

All these books have been compiled with excellent taste and with an eagerness and lightness of spirit that make them well suited to any play group of children as well as a school group. Indeed, they are better suited to a group at play than to a group in the common over-regimented sort of school.—A. D. Zansig.

Christmas Carols.

By Hendrik Willem Van Loon and Grace Castagnetta. Simon and Schuster, New York. \$2.00.

Hendrik Willem Van Loon, who loves to sing and play Christmas carols, has drawn or painted the delightful illustrations which accompany the twenty favorite carols comprising this attractive book dedicated to Annie Carroll Moore of the New York Public Library. Grace Castagnetta has made the piano arrangements.

Development of a Leisure-Time Program in Small Cities and Towns.

By Ella Gardner. Bureau Publication No. 241. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. \$0.05.

In this thirteen page booklet Miss Gardner outlines the steps involved in initiating a community leisure-time program, suggests briefly standards for playgrounds and other recreational facilities, and offers a bibliography.

Health Ways.

By Philip L. Riley and Harriet V. Fitchpatrick. The Harter Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio. \$2.00.

Here are two books on health prepared for little children. Young children, the authors point out, are not interested in health as such but they are interested in doing things and are very curious about everything new. To direct this natural curiosity and to provide an incentive to activities in ways which will be beneficial to the child, the authors have prepared a series of books illustrating by word and picture simple activities. Book 1—Part 1 is entitled *First Steps to Health*. Book 2—Part 1, *In School*, deals with the life of the child in school. Other books in preparation are *Health Ways at Home* and *A Trip to the Farm*.

Grow Up Emotionally and Have Fun!

By J. George Frederick. The Beaux Arts Press, New York. \$2.00.

This book is built on the model of the author's first book, *What Is Your Emotional Age?* which has enlivened thousands of parties and social gatherings for the past few years. Fifty-eight interesting and amusing tests are offered, and in trying them you will learn much about yourself and other people. But the book also contains some serious advice. For example, the chapter entitled "Your Emotional Nature Versus Your Mind" contains some sound advice about the place and importance of the emotions.

Handbook on Social Work Engineering.

By June Purcell Guild and Arthur Alden Guild. Published by Whittet & Shepperson, Richmond, Virginia. \$1.50.

This manual is based largely on the authors' experiences in Richmond, Virginia, one of the few cities, according to Allen T. Burns in his introduction, which has contributed more to support its human services each year of the depression than was given previously. In the handbook a study of problems rather than agencies is advocated and its purpose is to suggest a method of measuring with some approximation of accuracy local social work problems and, if need be, increasing public support for social and health work. In a chapter on An Informal Educational and Recreational Program some searching

questions are asked regarding the recreation program and the danger is pointed out of establishing a program without a thorough knowledge of problems and needs. The Recreation Council is advocated as a means of promoting a sound program.

The Recreation "Kit"—No. 43.

Cooperative Recreation Service, Delaware, Ohio. \$2.25.

Three folk plays comprise the contents of the latest issue of the Kit. These plays, produced at the John C. Campbell Folk School, Brasstown, North Carolina, are "The Old Woman and the Peddler," "Get Up and Bar the Door," and "Haste to the Wedding." Permission to produce the plays must be secured in writing from the Folk School and no royalty will be charged if such permission is secured.

Color Miniatures.

Art Education Press, Inc., 424 Madison Avenue, New York.

Recreation workers, teachers, club leaders and all interested in developing in children an appreciation of the best in art will want to know of these full color prints in miniature size. The series includes all representative schools of painting, with modern art works interspersed with those of the old masters. There are now 270 color miniatures measuring approximately 3½ by 4½ inches which may be secured at one cent each. For the complete set there is a special price of \$2.60 postpaid.

Just For Fun.

Texts and Tunes by Alice Keith. Paull-Pioneer Music Corporation, New York. \$2.25.

This little "Play and Sing" book contains simple songs and melodies for little children based on their interests and activities. The illustrations alone make it a fascinating booklet for children.

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